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FRANCE.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE ASSEMBLY—THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS—THE DIFFICULTIES THAT SURROUND THE GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 10, 1874.

One great Parliamentary crisis has ended, and we are just entering upon another. Important events are crowding upon us with unusual rapidity. How a series of similar crises is to be avoided is more than anyone can now say, for everything now tends to bring the various parties face to face, and all together in face of a dictatorial solution. They have been finally pushed to the wall, and it is now simply a question of victory or abdication. Marshal De MacMahon has emancipated himself from the oppressive rule of an Assembly split up into numerous factions, each of which is ready to sacrifice the Government made in November last upon a simple party question. The Ministry reposes upon no certain majority, and has to drum one up from day to day by appealing to political passion. In order to count upon the extreme Right, it must be shown that the extreme Left is opposed to the Ministry, and the strongest influence which can be brought to bear upon any one party is the assurance that its momentary opponents are going to vote a certain way. It is this which controls the voting, and not a regard for the welfare of the country or a desire to sustain a certain fixed policy. The Marshal saw that this game might be prolonged by allowing the Assembly to play battledore and shuttlecock with his successive Cabinets, but that all serious government would be out of the question until the executive power of the Government was placed above the hazards of these political games. The late M. Beulé said that "Ministerial responsibility existed in all its beauty," but the beauty of the system was that it enabled the representatives of the people to play with the Government without a thought for the best interests of the nation. The Marshal had to destroy this beautiful system or find himself sooner or later forced to quit the power or to make a *coup d' état*. He resolved upon the latter course, and since that time his efforts have been directed to the task of making it as legal as possible. First he placed himself above the quarrels of parties, and got the Assembly to confirm the act. Then he got the term of seven years voted him by the law of the 20th November. It is useless for the Monarchists to say that they were deceived into this vote, and that they would never have done it in the world if they had not been led to believe that MacMahon would merely hold the power in trust for the King; for in point of fact, whatever they might have thought, they did vote the Septennate, and the Marshal now tells them that their law is irrevocable, and swears it upon the hilt of his sword. In his order to the army, for the purpose of publishing which the review was held, he says that he was elected for seven years, and, having the army with him, for seven years he means to stay. And he might have added a phrase which all read between the lines: And now, gentlemen of the Assembly, I shall make things to my own mind, and you had better be thinking about making your political wills.

Mark well the progression! The Prince President arrives at his end in a single night; MacMahon proceeds slowly, but accomplishes the same objects. Having declared his own powers above the majority he swore to serve, and whose submissive servant he at first pretended to be; having declared this seven years law irrevocable; having placed himself above all control, he then proceeds to place his Cabinet in the same position, and to override the parliamentary rule of Ministerial responsibility which existed in all its beauty. The *Journal Official* of yesterday has this paragraph: "After the vote recorded in the Assembly yesterday, the Ministers thought themselves bound to place their resignations in the hands of the President of the Republic, who formally refused to accept them." In other words, the Assembly overthrows the Ministry; the President draws the Marshal's sword and orders them to remain at their post. Here is the change which I predicted some time ago. Now the question comes, Will the Assembly quietly submit, or will it force the Marshal to go one step further—to follow the example of Cromwell in dissolving Parliament without other authority than the sword, and in making an appeal to the nation? If so, the people will support the Marshal, and if Patrick de MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, does not found another dynasty in France it will simply be because he does not feel so inclined. Nothing can stop him so long as he holds the army in his hands; but to this power there is a limit. Perhaps no chief would be justified in counting upon the sympathies of the army for a longer period than four or five years. Now MacMahon has it, and nothing can resist him.

The telegraph has given you the main events of the past few days, and hence it will not require many lines to give a condensed history of the crisis. The *Union* was suspended for fifteen days for having published the manifesto of the Comte de Chambord. On Saturday M. Lucien Brun asked the Minister if the manifesto was the cause of this act of rigor. Not wholly, replied M. de Fourtou, for the step had been meditated for two weeks on account of the persistent attacks of this journal upon the Septennate. In a certain measure, however, this was the exciting cause. M. Brun then changed his question into an interpellation, and the Assembly fixed the hearing for Tuesday. M. Brun repeated the question, and said that since the Minister confessed to having waited fifteen days before punishing this journal, he might have waited a few days more, so that he would not seem to strike at a Prince universally respected. But meantime, M. Brun had changed the ground upon which his interpellation rested. If it were simply a question concerning the Monarchy, he could count upon about eighty votes only, but by putting the *Pays*, *Rappel*, and the *Union* in the same category, and questioning about the use made of the state of siege, he hoped to carry the Left with him against the Ministry. It was very cleverly devised, but other things occurred to change the plan.

After the response of the Minister, ten or twelve orders of the day were presented, the Ministry demanding the order of the day pure and simple. But after some hesitation it accepted that proposed by M. Prax-Paris, the tenor of which was that the Assembly, resolving to give an energetic support to Marshal MacMahon, and leaving all these disputes until the debates upon the constitutional laws, passes to the order of the day. This was accepted because it contained a strong affirmation of the Septennate. A vote was taken upon it, and the proposition was lost by a majority of thirty-eight votes. If the matter had stopped there, the Ministry would not have been able to save appearances; but as soon as the vote was declared, old Gen. Changarnier entered the tribune. He offered the order of the day pure and simple, accepted by the Ministry, or demanded by them, and he proposed that it should be voted as quietly as possible, so that the Chamber could go on with its law regulating the pay of sub-officers of the army. The members of the majority of a moment before here lost courage. They had condemned the Marshal's interpretation of, the law of the 20th November, creating an irrevocable Septennate, but it was quite another thing to overthrow the Government. No party was quite sure that it could profit by the act, and the Left Centre began to fear that the Bonapartists might profit by it. Hence a large number abstained from voting, and the proposition was carried by twenty-four majority.

Upon a pinch, to use a vulgarism, this vote might be considered as having saved the Ministry, but in Parliamentary life it appears that such is not the case. It is not according to precedent. Having accepted the order of the day introduced by M. Prax-Paris, it was bound to stand or fall by it, unless there was a certain majority at its back upon other questions. As there was no majority of this kind, the Ministry was beaten, and the proof is that all the Ministers at once gave in their resignations. If the Marshal had accepted them, he would have been forced to send for Gen. Changarnier and ask him to form a Ministry. But where were the elements? A Changarnier Ministry would have been clearly impossible, and after the loss of a week in vain negotiations, the Marshal would have been forced to thank him and bid him good morning, as he did M. De Goulard the other day. Then he would have been obliged to pick out men to his own mind, as in that case, and then cover the new Cabinet with his own responsibility. He thought that the easiest way would be to keep the Cabinet he has, and which gave him so much trouble to form. Hence he broke through parliamentary traditions, placed himself and his Cabinet above the legislative branch of the Government, and addressed a message to the Assembly to say, in effect, that it was useless to try to harass him by overturning his Cabinets; he had been elected for seven years, meant to stay for that period, and meant, furthermore, to have a Ministry capable of conducting the affairs of the country. There is where we now are, but where we shall find ourselves to-morrow it would be difficult to say. But one may safely bet upon the Marshal now, since the heavier part of his work appears to have been done. His course may not be quite according to Gunter, but it was the best thing he could have done, and I see no reason for blaming him for a single step he has yet taken. In reality the matter has been forced upon him, as the *coup d'état* was forced upon the Prince-President two and twenty years ago. But there is great excitement at Versailles. I was there on Wednesday and again yesterday morning, when the message was threatened, and there was a look of what would pass very well for what is generally termed consternation. When I left the Marshal had sent a message to say to the different parties that unless they found him a majority from which he could draw a Ministry, in the course of the morning, he should keep his Cabinet, and send in his message, already in Gen. De Cissey's hands. Of course, no majority of the kind could be found, and hence the message was read. Then Raoul Duval brought in a proposition to dissolve the Assembly, and to proceed at once with the general election. He preferred a *plebiscite*, but since that had been condemned by a majority of his colleagues, he would propose the general elections instead. He demanded urgency, but it was not granted, the members of the Left, who have so long urged a dissolution, refraining from voting when brought face to face with the question. The Bonapartists voted for it, but the *scrutin* was not needed. It will be curious to note the course of M. Gambetta's party when this project again comes before the Chamber.

The heat here is intense. Yesterday the thermometer reached 100°, and some aver that it was 104°. In consequence everybody is trying to get out of town. At 5 o'clock last night a real tempest broke upon the city, with thunder and lightning—which struck several houses—hail, and torrents of rain. Fortunately no lives seem to have been lost. To-day it is again as hot as if it had not rained for a month. Day before yesterday the Eastern Railway alone carried 75,000 persons into the environs.

CANADA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT TORONTO—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

TORONTO, July 24.—The Governor General and party arrived here this morning. The City Council presented an address, and afterward the corporation entertained the party at luncheon.

His Excellency is stopping at the Queen's Hotel, and will leave for the north to-morrow. He will be the guest of Lieut. Gov. Crawford on his return here. The *Globe* this morning publishes the full text of the reciprocity treaty.

ALLEGED "IRREGULARITIES" BY A GRAIN FIRM—OTHER HOUSES IN DIFFICULTIES.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Some excitement is caused in commercial circles here by the arrest of the partners of the firm of Brown, McMinn & Co., grain dealers, at the instance of the Bank of Commerce, for alleged irregularity in connection with a loan on some grain. They have been released on bail, and will go into bankruptcy. Other grain-houses are reported to be in difficulties.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A WOMAN.

MATAPEDIAC, Quebec, July 24.—A brutal and atrocious murder was committed in this neighborhood on Tuesday last. The victim was a widow named Merkler, an old resident. Suspicion points to a Norwegian named Vitzikam as the pepetrator. It is believed he murdered her to obtain possession of $300, the proceeds of the sale of a farm which he had induced her to sell. Vitzitram had been residing at the murdered woman's farm for some weeks, and was engaged to be married to her. It is supposed he prevailed on her to go with him to the woods close by, when he murdered and robbed her. Vetzikam and Mrs. Merkler were seen leaving the house together and the former returning alone. He immediately left the vicinity. As Mrs. Merkler did not return, suspicion was aroused, and a vigorous search instituted. The body was found yesterday, covered with earth and leaves, bearing several wounds. A Coroner's inquest is being held. Vitzikam is believed to have reached Rimooski on Wednesday, and taken the train for the West.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24.—Elihu Spears killed Charles Davis, in West Suffield last night, by striking him with an ax, nearly severing his head from his body. Spears afterward cut his own throat, but is still alive. Spears was attempting to kill his wife, and Davis interfered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Senaca, Kan., says Charles Cook, a merchant of Bull's City, Osborn County, who had been deranged for some time past, thrust a knife-blade through the brain of his infant child last Friday, and then beat his own head with a hatchet, breaking his skull and inflicting mortal injury. Pecuniary trouble is said to have been the cause of his insanity.

THE INDIANS.

FURTHER OUTRAGES ON SETTLERS.

RAIDING BY THE ALLIED TRIBES—A NUMBER OF WHITES SCALPED—A SETTLEMENT ATTACKED—TWENTY-FIVE INDIANS KILLED.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Col. J. W. Davidson, of the Tenth Cavalry, forwards to the Head-quarters of the Army a request of Indian Agent John D. Miles, of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, in the Indian Territory, dated Darlington, Indian Territory, July 3, asking that a detachment of troops be sent to the agency to protect the lives of employes and the Government property against hostile Indians, as the agency is surrounded by small parties of such Indians. In forwarding the request Col. Davidson states that Company M, of the Tenth Cavalry, was sent to the agency on the morning of July 5, to remain until troops came from Camp Supply, or until the serious apprehensions are allayed. He expresses the belief that the activity along the northern frontier of Texas on the part of the troops this Spring and Summer has diverted the attention of the Indians to other quarters less protected.

Accompanying the communication of Col. Davidson is a letter from McCusker, interpreter at the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe agency, stating that three Cheyennes came into camp on the evening of July 1, and reported that the day previous a party of twenty-five Cheyennes and Kiowas made an attack on a trading ranche, thirty miles north of the agency near Red Fork, but were driven off. The Indians then came south, and when within four miles of King Fisher, killed and scalped a white man named Watkins. The party then separated, most of them going to their camp on Wacheta, near Antelope Hills. The three Cheyennes also reported that the four men killed on Medicine Lodge were killed by Kiowas. The attack near Supply was also by Kiowas. The two men killed here, west of the Antelope Hills, were killed by Kiowas, led by Lone Wolf and The Man That Walks Above the Ground. The Cheyennes killed a man south of Fort Dodge, and had four of their own men killed. They report Kiowas and Comanches raiding in large parties. They also report a party of Kiowas on the North Canadian, twelve miles above the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, who meant to get scalps before they go home. The Kiowas sent the war pipes to the Osages a short time ago. Eaglesheart led the party. A large party of these scoundrels, Osages, passed west last Sunday. A later communication from the same source says a party of seven young Arrapahoes report that quite recently a large party of Comanches and Cheyennes, led by the young Comanche medicine man, made an attack on a new settlement on the Canadian River, near the adobe walls, soon after daylight, and were splendidly repulsed, the Cheyennes losing seven men killed and the Comanches six, besides a number of both tribes badly wounded who will die. A large number of horses belonging to the Indians were also killed. The Comanche medicine man had his horse killed under him, and he himself was saved with great difficulty. He was afraid to rush in when the others did, and the Cheyennes pronounce him a fraud and coward.

The Arrapahoes met a party north of the agency on the afternoon of July 1, and they say they were going to clean up the mail stations north of the agency. Another party passed south and east of the agency, and intended to strike a cattle trail.

In a dispatch dated July 7, Lieut. Col. Davidson reports that he had learned from Interpreter Jones that the attack on the adobe walls on the Canadian River was by a party of Cheyennes and Comanches, numbering perhaps 200 or 250 warriors. The settlers, thirty in number, took refuge within the walls, and being well armed, succeeded in defending themselves, killing seven Comanches and four Cheyennes. The Indians admit that a large number of their people were wounded, many mortally. They claim to have killed three white men. From information since acquired, Mr. Jones thinks there is little doubt but that the Indians have again returned and renewed the attack on the walls.

Mr. Stillwell, another interpreter, reports that on the evening of July 5, a report was brought into the Cheyenne Agency by cattle men to the effect that at Skeleton Creek, about fifty miles above the agency on the road to Wachita, Kansas, a train of about twenty wagons had been attacked, and the whole train burned and four of the train men killed and burned by a party of Indians supposed to consist chiefly of Cheyennes and a few Comanches and Kiowas. It is believed also that some Osages were of the party. Stillwell also reports that this was the only communication received at the Cheyenne Agency from the upper country for a week previous, although the usual mail service on the line runs three times a week.

Col. Davidson says: "From all accounts, there seems to be great alarm in the upper country, and so soon as Capt. Carpenter returns from the Brazos I shall call in some of the troops from Camp Augur to meet this state of affairs."

THE ARRAPAHOES PUNISHED—TWENTY-FIVE KILLED.

Lieut. J. A. Olmstead, of the Thirteenth Infantry, commanding at Camp Stanbough, Wyoming Territory, reports, under date of July 16, that Capt. Bates met the Arrapahoes and whipped them soundly, captured 230 ponies, and killed twenty-five. He lost two soldiers, and two Shoshones killed and three wounded. Lieut. Young has a flesh wound in the thigh, painful but not dangerous. Capt. Bates returned to Camp Brown, but left again on the 13th to strike a party reported to be in the vicinity. Capt. Gordon left the post with his company on July 15, to be in striking distance in case Capt. Bates needed assistance.

OUTRAGES AT FORT DAVIS—THE RESERVATIONS SEEKING PROTECTION.

Capt. D. D. Van Valzah, commanding at Fort Davis, Texas, reports one man killed and one wounded by Indians in the vicinity of that post.

T. Connell, Acting United States Indian Agent at the Wichita Agency in the Indian Territory, July 5, made a request of Lieut. Col. Davidson for one company of troops and forty stand of arms, with ammunition, to protect the reservation. He says the Comanches and several other bands have moved into the agency, and will remain if troops are furnished to assist them in the defense of the place, they having been notified that outside Comanches and Kiowas were coming up to attack them. Lieut. Col. Davidson, in reply, states that he has not troops enough to supply the three agencies now demanding aid, but had dispatched couriers to Lieut. Maxon, who had been sent to the Cheyenne Agency to halt his company at the Wichita Agency, and look out for the safety of that place. Capt. Carpenter is now absent from camp Augur, on a scout to the Brazos, with 300 picked men of his command, which renders it unsafe to weaken that camp any further.

CUSTER'S EXPEDITION ON THE LITTLE MISSOURI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 24.—A special to the *Gazette* from Fort Abraham Lincoln gives the following additional from Custer's expedition:

Indian scouts left the expedition in Prospect Valley, near the headwaters of the Little Missouri, 247 miles from Fort Abraham Lincoln, and about five days' march from their destination. The expedition has been making rapid progress, and its march has been free from difficulties and interruption of every character. The weather has been intensely hot, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 100° constantly, without rain or high wind, but the whole command is reported in excellent health and discipline. The morning the scouts left not one responded to the sick call. So far the expedition has suffered no losses, either of life or property, and no accident of any serious nature. Occasionally the scouts have reported seeing small bands of Sioux lurking along the trail, but no hostile indications in any quarter. Gen. Custer expects to make his observations and explorations in Black Hills, and return by the 1st of August."

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—A special from the camp on Little Missouri, Dakota, of July 15, received to-night says: Custer's expedition was then in latitude 45° 29′, longitude 103° 46′. The command is well and in good spirits. Indians were in sight several times, but no fighting has taken place yet.

HOSTILE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 24.—A special from Wonona to the *Press* says: "The telegraph-operator at Marshall, Minn., to-day telegraphs that the settlers on Lake Sheteck were panic-struck by the appearance of a war-like band of Sioux, who were heavily armed, and made hostile demonstrations. Many of the settlers left homes, cattle, and everything, and fled to Marshall. At the latter place, also, more than the usual number of Indians were noticed in town, and their manner was very bold and defiant. One of them boasted that he had taken six scalps within the past few days. He probably lied. Lake Shetick is in Murry County.

THE TROTTING TURF.

THE BEACON PARK MEETING.

BOSTON, July 24.—The Beacon Park races were resumed to-day, with one regular race on the card, and one handicap sweepstakes.

The purse race was for horses in the 2:29 class, and the starters were: The b. s. Honest Billy, the ch. m. Flora Belle, the ch. m. Fannie, and the wh. g. Baby Boy. Before the start, Billy was the favorite at the pool-box, selling at about even against Fanny, the second choice, and the field. The first heat was contested mainly by Baby Boy and Belle, both doing some breaking. The gelding beating the mare in 2:34.

In the second heat they were all together at the half, but Belle soon after went away, and won from the Boy by an open length in 2:31.

The third heat was won by Fanny in 2:34, who did most of the trotting, all the others acting badly at times.

The fourth heat was very similar to the third, Fannie never being headed after the word was given. Time—2:34¾.

The fifth heat was won by Billy, he beating Fannie by a head, after a warm race from the three-quarter pole home. Time—2:36¼.

The sixth heat was won by Flora Belle in 2:36, and the seventh by Honest Billy, although both Flora Bell and Fanny beat him out a trifle, but they were set back for running.

It then became too late to trot, and the contest was postponed.

The second contest was trotted between heats, and was a sweepstakes for $300 between the s. g. Horace Greeley and the g. m. Rosa Bonheur in harness and the b. g. Jester to wagon. The latter won the first two heats, but the exertion was sufficient to send him back, Greeley winning the last three heats.

SWEEPSTAKES OF $300, MILE HEATS, THREE IN FIVE.

H. Sargent's s. g. Horace Greeley	2	3	1	1	1
A. Woodward's b. g. Jester	1	1	3	3	2
A. Ramsey's g. m. Rosa Bonheur	3	2	2	2	3

Time—2:50½, 2:52, 2:46¾, 2:46, 2:50½.

ENTRIES FOR THE UTICA RACES—AUGUST MEETING.

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—The following are the entries for the August meeting of the Utica Park Association:

In 2:34 *Class.*—1. J. H. Williams, of Toledo, Ohio, br. g. Tom Britton; 2. F. M. Weatherbee, of Langdon, N. H., br. m. Jean Ingelow; 3. James McKeon, of Youngstown, Ohio, ch. g. Reserve; 4. J. D. Gillett, Jr., of Adams, N. Y., b. g. Proctor; 5. G. B. Goff, of New-York, br. m. Lady Woods; 6. G. Walker, of New-York, br. m. Lady Annie; 7. N. De Graff, of St. Paul, Minn., s. g. Terraway; 8. August Falk, of Steubenville, Ohio, b. m. Kittie D.; 9. O. M. Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio, br. m. Frank; 10. Wm. Dempster, of Erie, Penn., b. s. Bonnie Doon; 11. G. N. Levins, of Belleville, Ontario, b. m. Eva, formerly Ella Millard and Ruth; 12. W. A. Walsworth, of Kokomo, Ind., rn. s. Monarch, Jr.; 13. L. S. Carpenter, of Medford, Mass., b. s. Commodore Perry.

In 2:24 *Class.*—1. Wm. B. Smith, of Hartford, Conn., blk. s. Thos. Jefferson; 2. M. Rodin, of New-York, b. g. Castle Boy; 3. Abner Rush, Sharon, Penn., names b. g. Brother Jonathan; 4. H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, Ill., names b. g. Bodine; 5. L. S. Carpenter, Medford, Mass., names s. m. Susie.

In 2:45 *Class.*—1. S. P. Twichell, South Framingham, Mass., names b. g. Wellsley Boy; 2. Henry Casey, New-York, names rn. m. Rosa Sonburg; 3. John Gillett, Adams, N. Y., names b. g. Proctor; 4. J. Ayres, New-York, names b. m. Carrie, formerly Politics; 5. R. P. Stetson, Philadelphia, names b. g. Chas. N. Russell; 6. T. T. Oliver, Cincinnati, Ohio, names s. g. T. J. Stevens; 7. Abner Rush, Sharon, Penn., names g. g. Magnolia; 8. M. J. Gulivan, Hartford, Conn., names br. g. Major Root; 9. Geo. W. Fitzwater, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn., names g. g. Filbert; 10. F. J. Nodine, Brooklyn, N. Y., names b. m. Volunteer Maid; 11. Geo. Saunders, Clyde, N. Y., names bk. g. Young Wilkes; 12. J. L. Doty, New-York, names b. g. Frank Klock; 13. R. J. Wheeler, Toledo, Ohio, names b. m. Ida W.; 14. W. H. Parker, East Saginaw, Mich., names r. g. Little Jake.

In 2:29 *Class.*—1. John Hines, Minerva, Ohio, names g. g. Silversides; 2. William H. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y., names b. g. Governor; 3. E. Williams, Nashville, Tenn., names b. g. Scott's Chief; 4. Henry Casey, New-York, names b. m. Lady Byron; 5. M. Goodin, Philadelphia, Penn., names b. g. Stewart Malony; 6. C. W. Mitchell, Saratoga Springs, names b. g. George H. Mitchell; 7. C. S. Green, Babylon, Long Island, names g. m. Fleety Gold Dust; 8. C. M. Bliven, Norwich, N. Y., names spt. g. Spotted Colt; 9. W. H. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y., names ch. m. Music; 10. H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass., names b. s. Smuggler; 11. J. C. Eckerson, New-York, names b. g. Everett Ray; 12. J. L. Doty, New-York, names br. s. Hamperion; 13. Albert Wells, Laskay, Ontario, names ch. m. Kitty Wells; 14. Robert Johnson, Medford, Mass., names b. m. Lady Mac; 15. E. K. Bradbury, Coxsackie, N. Y., names b. g. Berkshire Boy.

In 2:38 *Class.*—1. E. W. Williams, of Nashville, Tenn., names b. m. Nashville Girl; 2. O. G. Stetson, of Clinton, N. Y., names Roan Jack; 3. S. P. Twitchell, of South Framingham, Mass., names b. m. Kittie, formerly Lucy; 4. James McKeon, of Youngstown, Ohio, names ch. g. Reserve; 5. Edward Marsh, of Chicago, Ill., names rn. g. Geo. Judd; 6. G. B. Goff, of New-York, names br. m. Lady Woods; 7. C. S. Green, of Babylon, Long Island, names sr. g. Wallace; 8. J. Woodruff, of Fleetwood Park, names gray g. Royal George; 9. R. P. Stetson, of Philadelphia, Penn., names blk. m. Lizzie Patchen; 10. W. L. Simmons, of New-York, names b. m. Bella; 11. Abner Rush, of Sharon, Penn., names gr. g. Magnolia; 12. N. De Graff, St. Paul, Minn., names s. g. Tearaway; 13. O. M. Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio, names br. m. Frank; 14. G. W. Fitzwater, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn., names s. g. Hunter; 15. F. J. Nodine, Brooklyn, N. Y., names b. g. Hampton; 16. R. J. Wheeler, Toledo, Ohio, names br. m. Brown Kate; 17. J. L. Doty, New-York, names b. g. Frank Klock; 18. S. A. Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich., names blk. m. Lady Turpin.

In 2:26 *Class.*—1. James. G. Fletcher, Newburg, N. Y., names b. g. Commodore; 2. R. P. White, Adams, N. Y., names br. g. Buzz; 3. C. S. Green, Babylon, Long Island, names br. m. Lucille Golddust; 4. T. T. Oliver, Cincinnati, Ohio, names s. g. Thomas L. Young; 5. A. M. Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio, names G. M. Grace.

In 2:31 *Class.*—1. E. A. Little, Youngstown, Ohio, names r. m. Slow Go; 2. M. Goodin, Philadelphia, Penn., names b. g. Stewart Malony; 3. C. W. Mitchell, Saratoga Springs, names b. g. George H. Mitchell; 4. H. W. Howe, Prospect Park, names s. g. George B. Daniels; 5. H. S. Russell, Milton, Mass., names br. s. Smuggler; 6. R. P. Stetson, Philadelphia, Penn., names b. m. Susie Kurtz; 7. W. L. Simmons, New-York, names b. g. Kansas Chief; 8. B. Wilson, New-York, names br. m. Carrie; 9. Alf. Wells, Lastray, Ontario, names ch. m. Kittie Wells; 10. James Jameson, Erie, Penn., names r. m. Anna (formerly Lady Alice;) 11. J. H. Williams, Toledo, Ohio, names br. g. Vanity Fair; 12. E. K. Bradbury, Coxsackie, N. Y., names b. g. Berkshire Boy.

In 2:20 *Class.*—1. A. Goldsmith, Blooming Grove, names b. m. Huntress; 2. J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, Penn., names b. m. Nettie; 3. M. Roden, New-York, names b. g. Castle Boy; 4. W. B. Smith, Hartford, Conn., names blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations: Chollar, 55; Consolidated Virginia, 82; Crown Point, 68½; Overman, 32; Segregated Belcher, 82½; Gould & Curry, 21¼; California, 38½; Hale & Norcross, 50; Savage, 71¾; and Belcher, 64⅝.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, July 24.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Batbie presented the report of the Committee of Thirty on the General Electoral bill,

The Marquis of Castellane moved that the consideration of the constitutional bills be postponed until after the recess.

M. Malatre, a Bonapartist and extensive industrial proprietor, moved that the Assembly, after voting the budget, be prorogued until Jan. 5, 1875. A recess, he said, would do no harm to trade.

M. Chabaud La Tour, the Minister of the Interior, said the Government was still desirous of having a vote on the Constitutional bills, but would submit to the decision of the Assembly.

M. De Castellane's motion was carried, and that of M. Malatre was declared urgent by a vote of 395 yeas to 308 nays.

The House then appointed Tuesday next for debate on the latter motion, and proceeded to the consideration of the Budget.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, July 24.—The general impression is that none of the Constitutional bills is able to command a majority in the Assembly. The Right feared the fate of their project would demonstrate the powerlessness of the Assembly and render dissolution inevitable; it therefore voted for a postponement of the bills.

The Left is deeply irritated at the result.

President MacMahon has congratulated the Duke De Broglie on his speech of yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO BE WITHDRAWN AND PARLIAMENT PROROGUED—THE QUESTION OF RECOGNIZING SPAIN.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli announced that the Land Transfer, the Judicature, and the Endowed Schools bills would be withdrawn and Parliament prorogued on the 8th of August.

In the House of Lords, Lord Russell asked whether the Government had made any remonstrance to France against the connivance of her authorities in the violation of the Spanish frontier by the Carlists. He especially referred to rumors that the French Government had interfered with Spain in a manner contrary to friendly relations and the law of nations; that Carlists escaping into France, instead of being returned, had been furnished with passports and permitted to cross and recross the frontier. He urged that in according an ordinary courtesy due from one civilized nation to another, there should be no unnecesary delay in the formal recognition of the Spanish Government by that of Great Britain.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that Spain had not asked England to interfere. He considered recognition of the Spanish Government at present would be premature. When the time arrived it would be better that such recognition should be the collective act of the European powers.

ALARMING PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POX IN NEWMARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—There is an alarming outbreak of small-pox at Newmarket. Upward of sixty cases are already reported. The authorities of the town have asked the Jockey Club to permit them to convert their grand stand into a hospital where infectad persons may be quartered.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

SPAIN.

CASTELAR, ZORILLA, AND THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLIC.

MADRID, July 24.—It is stated that Señors Castelar and Zorilla are preparing to act in concert for the definitive establishment of a conservative republic.

A BRILLIANT REPUBLICAN VICTORY REPORTED.

LONDON, July 24.—It is reported from Spain that Gen. Moriones has won a great victory in Navarre, taking 1,500 Carlists prisoners.

THE VATICAN.

THE SUCCESSOR TO MGR. DE MERODE AS PRIVATE CHAPLAIN TO THE POPE.

ROME, July 24.—The announcement that Father Howard would succeed Mgr. De Merode as the Pope's private Chaplain, was incorrect. Mgr. Sanminiatelli, until now one of the private chamberlain's of his Holiness, has been appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mgr. De Merode.

CUBA.

ANOTHER DECREE BY CONCHA ON TREASURY BILLS.

HAVANA, July 24.—The Captain General has issued the following decree:

In order to promote the circulation of the Treasury bills, $5,000,000 in amount, the issue of which was authorized by the decree of June 8, 1874, and in view of the indications given by the banks and principal capitalists of Havana, I decree that, from the date of the publication hereof, corporations and local administrations of the Customs may receive in payment of taxes and duties the said Treasury bills of the issue of June 8 in all cases and to any amount, the same as bank bills of the Spanish Bank of Havana. (Signed) CONCHA.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE STEAM-SHIP MISSISSIPPI ON THE FLORIDA COAST—A DANGEROUS DERELICT.

HAVANA, July 24.—The steam-ship City of Mexico, from New-York, arrived this morning. She reported that the British steam-ship Mississippi, ashore on the Florida coast, would probably get afloat to-day; also that the wreck of an unknown vessel was seen bottom up, with anchors probably down, twenty-three to twenty-five miles south-east by south from Cape Canaveral, Florida, lying in a dangerous position in the track of vessels bound south.

THE DISASTER TO THE MINERVA.

HAVANA, July 24.—Six persons wounded by the boiler explosion on the Spanish steam-ship Minerva have died. This makes eight deaths in all by the disaster.

THE MILITARY BALL AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—The grand military ball of the Fifth Maryland Regiment took place in the great dining-hall of the Ocean Hotel to-night. President Grant and the military officers present at the review in full uniform entered the ballroom at 11 o'clock, as the Marine Band was playing the opening promenade. Orchestral music and dancing followed, twenty-nine pieces being announced on the programme, closing with the "Railroad Galop." At midnight there was an hour's intermission, during which refreshments were served to the 2,000 guests present. The guests were in full dress, the ladies toilets being elegant and elaborate. The Fifth Regiment numbering 400, officers and men, were in full uniform. Among the ladies present from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities were the following: Mrs. Gen. B. F. Blanchard, Mrs. Theo. R. B. Degroot, Mrs. Longman of Brooklyn, Mrs. H. V. Bemis, Miss Nellie Murphy, Miss Ella T. Drake, Mrs. A. B. Baker, Mrs. F. Kniffer, Mrs. Geo. Lincoln, Mrs. Dr. Heany, Miss Drexel, and Mrs. Theo. Moss and daughter.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS—ADOPTION OF RULES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims met to-day at the Department of State, and, after the consideration and adoption of the following rules, adjourned to Thursday, the 1st of October, when it will proceed to hear cases:

First—The Clerk of the Court is directed to file of record all claims which may be transmitted to him, and to enter the same on the docket in the order of the time in which they may be received. Claims transmitted by mail may be addressed to John Davis, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Washington, D. C.

Second—All claims must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, and filed in this court within six months from the 22d day of July, 1874.

Third—Every claim shall be stated in a petition addressed to the court, and signed by the claimant or his attorney. The petition shall set forth, first, the title of the case, with the full Christian names and surnames of all the claimants, the places and times of their birth, and the places of their residence between the 13th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of April, 1865, both inclusive. If any of the claimants be naturalized citizens, an authenticated certificate of their naturalization shall be appended to the petition, and the petitioner shall also state whether the claimants, or any of them, have been naturalized in any other country than the United States, and if not so naturalized, whether any and what steps have been taken toward being so naturalized. Second—A plain and concise statement of the facts and circumstances, giving place and date free from argument, and stating all assignments or transfers, whether in whole or in part. Third—The prayer in which the claimant shall state distinctly the amount for which he asks judgment, giving the amount of the principal and interest separately. The claimant shall also give the Post Office address of himself and of his attorney, and may append to his petition as exhibits the instruments or documents to which it refers, but shall not insert the same in the body of the petition.

Fourth—It shall not be necessary for the United States to deny specially in writing the validity of any claim, but a general denial of every claim shall be entered of record by the Clerk, as of course, and thereby every material allegation shall be considered as put in issue by the United States. Objections as to the law of the case may be raised by the United States at any stage of the proceedings by demurrer, stating the grounds of such objections with reasonable certainty.

Fifth—Commissioners empowered by the circuit or district courts of the United States to take testimony, may, with the leave of this court first obtained, take testimony in the circuits or districts for which they are respectively appointed to be used in this court, and all testimony shall be taken in the manner and upon the terms and notice prescribed by the said circuit and district courts respectively, but in no case shall a notice of less than twenty days be deemed sufficient, unless by special permission of this court.

Sixth—It shall be the duty of the counsel of the claimant, at least ten days before the day of hearing, to file with the clerk of the court twenty-five copies of a brief, printed in octavo form, of the argument in behalf of the claimant.

Seventh—Claims supported by printed testimony shall be first heard in the order in which they stand on the docket, unless otherwise specially ordered by the court, and afterward those claims shall be heard in support of which the claimants may desire to introduce oral testimony.

Eighth—In all cases where the amount claimed exceeds the sum of $1,000 the claimant shall be at the expense of his own printing. In all cases not exceeding that amount the printing shall be done under the direction of the clerk at the expense of the United States.

Ninth—The time to be occupied in the oral arguments of counsel shall be regulated by the rule in force in the Supreme Court of the United States. Other rules will be adopted from time to time as the business of the court may require.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A RAILROAD OFFICER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 24.—A suit was instituted yesterday by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company against Lyman S. Cotton, Attorney and Civil Engineer of the Little Miami Branch of that company, for embezzling $16,000. The embezzlement is said to have occurred in the transfer of real estate included in the approaches to the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad Bridge, made to the company through third parties, Cotton having brought forward fictitious names as owners of the property, and receiving from the Treasurer of the railroad company more than was really paid for the property. Cotton left the city several days ago, and his whereabouts are not known.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 25—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high off the Middle Atlantic coast, and low in the North-west generally. Clear weather and easterly or southerly winds have prevailed in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, without a decided change of temperature. Partly cloudy weather and local rains have prevailed in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature continues high in the North-west, with southerly winds, generally clear weather, and low barometer. The Mississippi River has fallen at La Crosse and the Ohio at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States partly cloudy weather will prevail, with south-east to south-west winds, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or fair weather, east or south winds, high temperature, except on the South Atlantic coast, and no decided change in the barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, light rains will prevail, with south-east or south-west winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For the North-west, partly cloudy and decidedly warm weather, rain north of Missouri, south or west winds, and continued low barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	72°	67°	3:30 P. M.	92°	86°
6 A. M.	84°	67°	6 P. M.	89°	77°
9 A. M.	80°	71°	9 P. M.	81°	73°
12 M.	88°	79°	12 M.	79°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.......73⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last yer.......81⅞°

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.—John Allen Blake, the colored man who was hanged to-day, made no statement on the scaffold. He had, however, confessed the outrage which he has expiated, to others, but said it was permitted by the woman. The body remained suspended forty minutes. Blake seemed calm and self-possessed to the last.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS BY THE ASSOCIATION.

THE GROUNDS FRESHENED AND BEAUTIFIED—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SPECTATORS—THE HORSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Friday, July 24, 1874.

The grand rush of visitors commenced this morning, and each successive train from all points of the compass was heavily loaded with passengers. The hotels are filling up rapidly, and those who come to Saratoga to-morrow will find it difficult to obtain comfortable quarters. Under these circumstances the pleasant countenances of the hotel-proprietors can be readily imagined. You are received with the blandest of smiles, and shown to your room on the first floor from the roof with profuse excuses for your sudden elevation. The races this year excite immense interest, and no other subject seems to be discussed, even by the ladies. The Saratoga Association have well earned the esteem in which they are held for the manner in which racing is conducted here. Perfect order has been preserved on the course, and no questionable persons are admitted to the grounds or on the stands. Great improvements have been made at the course this year, and a stranger on entering the grounds by the main gateway would take the place for an elegant country residence rather than a race ground. The grand stand has been repainted, and between each of the pillars supporting the roof hang rustic baskets with flowers. The judges' and timing stands, with their many-colored roofs, are particularly attractive. The pool stand has been removed from the front of the grand stand, and is now at the extreme eastern end, near to the Paris mutuels, and out of sight and hearing of the spectators. The other stands for the accommodation of spectators have also been fitted up tastefully. Six Paris pool-indicators will be in operation, and the former crowding will be avoided. The clean-mown lawns in front and behind the stands; the steeple-chase field, decorated with painted stone walls, topped with evergreen, and gay with flags marking the course, and the woods and mountains stretching far away to the north—all make a scene of picturesque beauty.

This morning a large number of people visited the course, and were agreeably surprised at the great improvements made. Their expectations, however, of seeing the horses taking their preliminary exercise were disappointed, as all the great candidates for the Travers Stakes had their trial runs two days ago, and rumors are flying about of extraordinary performances, which, as usual, seldom amount to anything. The Sue Washington colt was tried a mile and a half in 2:40, but pulled up tired and whistling like the wind through the rigging of a ship. This settles his chances for the Travers Stakes, if the report is true, and I have it from the best authority. The brother to London, of whom much was expected, has not turned out well, as he has not recovered frm the cold he contracted while coming from the West. In the betting ranks Mr. Sanford's colt Brigand is quoted at the shortest price, three to one, and I understand the book is full on him. The shrewd turfmen are much afraid of Grinstead and Reform, and well they may be. It is generally conceded that the former could not have lost the Belmont Stakes had he been ridden properly, and the subsequent running of Saxon seems to indicate that this conclusion is warranted. Of Reform, it may be said that his performance in the Sequel Stakes at Long Branch, (two miles in 3:37½,) is the best of the year, and, under the circumstances, as good as Harry Bassett's 3:35¾ on the Saratoga track, as there is at least one and three quarter seconds difference between the tracks in a two-mile race. Reform is therefore entitled to the highest consideration. He is of a sulky disposition, which has been his great fault. Grinstead is quoted at four to one, and Reform five to one, this morning, with plenty of takers. Acrobat and Elkhorn are also at low figures. Pennington's chances are not considered of the best. He has shown great speed at weight for age, but has tired with 110 pounds up. Mr. Morris threatens to start Regardless, and she will be dangerous. It is not likely he will, however. Atilla has four to one against him, and Steel Eyes five to one. These are the most prominent that will start. Tom Bowling is here and turned out. He will not run at this meeting, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Both Mr. McGrath and Bobby Swim say they have little hope of his ever running again. The cup race will have a large number of starters, now that Tom is out of the way. Katie Pease is doing well and her chances for the cup are good. The filly leaves the McDaniel stable after the cup race, having been sold to go to California, where she will probably take part in the great $20,000 purse.

As I am about closing this letter, the starters for to-morrow's races are announced, and they are as follows: In the Travers Stakes, one mile and three-quarters, T. Puryear's Rutherford and Grinstead; D. McDaniel's ch. c., by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington, and Julius, colt; P. Lorillards' Atilla; M. H. Sanford's Brigand; K. W. Sear's Acrobat; L. W. Jerome's Trumpington; A. Belmont's Caroline; W. M. Conner's Stampede; H. P. McGrath's Aaron Pennington, and M. A. Littell's Reform, making twelve starters, the largest number that ever came together for this stake. In the sweepstake for all ages, one mile and a quarter, the starters are Springbok, Survivor, Mate, Dublin, Catesby. In the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, are A. Belmont's Matador and Caroline; Hunter and Travers' Australian and Oltipa; D. McDaniel's Willie Burke; H. P. McGrath's Calvin; R. W. Cameron's Bayminster, and Walker & Co.'s Ravenna. The pools on these events were as follows:

TRAVERS' STAKES.

Rutherford and Grinstead	$120	$205
Sue Washington colt and Julius colt	125	145
Atilla	125	300
Brigand	145	220
Acrobat	50	50
Steel Eyes	60	135
Stampede	95	155
Aaron Pennington	45	65
Reform	100	165
Total	$865	$1,440

THE ONE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Springbok	$425	$250
Mate	210	180
Dublin	75	40
Survivor	50	35
Catesby	40	15
Total	$800	$520

FLASH STAKES.

Willie Burke	$100
Caroline	65
Australian and Oltipa	65
Calvin	50
Bayminster	75
Ravenna	40
Total	$135

POOL-SELLING IN THE CITY.

Pools sold last evening at Johnson's Pool-rooms, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway:

TRAVERS STAKES—ONE AND THREE-FOURTH MILES.

Attila	$205	$135
Brigand	135	85
Grinstead	80	80
Reform	55	50
Steel Eyes	55	40
Acrobat	55	45
Field	85	75
Total	$670	$510

ONE-QUARTER MILE.

Springbok	$80	$105
Mate	42	42
Dublin	20	28
Survivor	14	27
Catesby	8	14
Total	$164	$220

FLASH STAKES—ONE-HALF MILE.

McDaniel	$55	$50
McGrath	31	41
Belmont	30	37
Hunter	26	30
Cameron	18	19
Walker	16	20
Total	$176	$197

SIX MEN DROWNED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 24.—A boat was capsized on the Wabash River, near Grand Chain, at noon yesterday, and six out of fifteen men were drowned. They were laborers on the improvement of the river

YELLOW FEVER.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY CONCERNING THE DISEASE.

THE DISTRIBUTION AND NATURAL HISTORY OF YELLOW FEVER IN THE UNITED STATES—THE DISEASE LIMITED BY LOW TEMPERATURE, DRY ATMOSPHERE, AND ELEVATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

A joint resolution was passed at the last session of Congress directing the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service to investigate the causes of the recent cholera epidemic in this country. Dr. Toner, of this city, has already contributed to the Marine Hospital Bureau a paper on the distribution and natural history of yellow fever as it has occurred at different times in the United States, extracts from which here follow:

At the present time the natural history of disease, if we may so use the term in describing the special characteristic distribution of diseases that exist in limited geographical areas, is attracting much attention. There can be no doubt that an accurate knowledge of the climate and other physical peculiarities, and of the prevailing meteorological conditions of a region, will greatly aid the sanitarist and physician in preventing sickness, and in treating successfully the diseases incident to a locality.

The more exact and extended this information becomes, the more definitely can physicians mark out the boundaries and the distribution of diseases over the globe, and suggest measures of relief.

The chief factors usually and most naturally taken into account in the study of the salubrity of a State, or even a city, are latitude, longitude, the extremes of heat and cold and mean annual temperature, the prevailing direction of the winds, the general humidity of the air, and the annual precipitation, drainage, &c.

These undoubtedly furnish most valuable information, but there is another important element, that of elevation, which has the power to intensify or counteract the influence of most of them.

The most insalubrious regions are, confessedly, the savannas and tide-water lands of the tropic and temperate zones. The impression is quite general that persons of the same nationality, living on mountains or high table-lands, are more rugged and healthy, as a general rule, than their friends engaged in similar occupations on the low lands in the same latitude.

The fact will be patent to any one that the low lands of the Gulf States and the Atlantic coast, with the water-courses emptying into them, are the regions of its most frequent visitations in the United States.

The conceded home of yellow fever is in the West Indies and the Bahamas, with a portion of the adjacent continents of North and South America. A square formed by the forty-fifth and one-hundredth degrees of longitude, and the thirty-fifth north and the fifth south latitude, will include the favorite region of this disease.

Although originating within the square named, history shows that it may prevail on the sea coast in any locality within the tropics, north and south of the equator, where malarial fevers prevail, and the daily average of the thermometer is over 75° or 80°, with a high dew-point for weeks or months together.

If these latter conditions, however, were the only ones necessary to the development of this disease, it should prevail much more widely, for they exist, during parts of the Summer at least, in almost all of our Atlantic cities, as may be seen by reference to the record of temperature as shown by the admirable isothermal maps in Lorin Blodgett's *Climatology*.

There are, no doubt, other climatic conditions essential to its origin, if not to its propagation and spread. Once the disease has become epidemic in a place, it can exist at a much lower average daily range of the thermometer than seems to be required for its development.

It is, however, always controlled in its severity and checked in its spread or entirely arrested by storms, heavy rains, and, most effectually, by frost. This has been exemplified by the polar waves, or "northers," that occasionally blow from the Arctic regions down over Texas and by long-continued rains.

Yellow fever does not prevail in the East Indies nor in China. It has appeared in most of the maritime cities of the United States on the Atlantic coast as far north as Boston, and, indeed, has been chronicled at Quebec and Halifax. But while it is true that it has thus visited many of the cities and towns on the sea-coast, it has, fortunately, never extended far into the interior of our country.

In the United States, it seems to prevail in the large seaports and in localities along the navigable water-courses having their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Drake many years ago observed that while the disease had appeared at almost every town on the Mississippi as far up as Vicksburg, Woodville, twelve miles from the river, was the most remote inland point it had reached. During the late epidemic at Shreveport a number of deaths occurred, according to the report of the Howard Association, at points outside the city limits—distances from the city not given. The places named are Caddo Parish, Marshall, Greenwood, and Summer Grove.

The same accurate observer, (Dr. Drake,) remarks that yellow-fever is eminently a disease of cities rather than of rural districts, and of villages rather than of scattered country dwellings. It has been shown that towns of small population are less liable to suffer than larger ones, and the same town within the yellow-fever zone, as its population increases, is more likely to suffer than when its population was less. Hence density of population, or proximity of numerous individuals approaching to crowding, is believed to be a factor of no small influence in the propagation and spread of the disease.

Its appearance in a locality is generally coincident with bilious intermittents, and the first cases are said always to occur near the water in the lowest and most insalubrious places.

It has been observed that its epidemical limits coincide with the range of the growth of the live-oak, the cypress, and the long mosses. Certainly the regions of our country most frequented by this disease are particularly low and flat, with numerous rivers, and much marsh and swamp lands, as may be inferred from the localities, and their elevations, marked on the map. These low lands are to a considerable extent covered with the cypress, long-leaved pine, and other indigenous trees, with thick undergrowth when in an unredeemed or natural state. The northern limit of the growth of the cypress is not much north of Norfolk.

Yellow fever has been considered by nearly all writers a distinct disease from the autumnal remittent fevers of the temperate zone. All agree that it is indigenous at Vera Cruz on the Gulf of Mexico. When we examine into the climatic conditions of this locality nothing special or satisfactory as an explanation of the peculiarities and origin of the disease has been discovered.

Protracted average high temperature is a constant factor there, but this of itself is deemed insufficient. The time has, perhaps, not come, if it ever does, for the discovery of all the elements entering into its development.

No doubt there are numerous undiscovered factors and conditions essential to its existence and present in varying intensity in different years, and which greatly add to its rapid spread and virulence. The mortality from the disease at the same place is much greater in some seasons when the conditions of heat and moisture are apparently the same. Again, extreme heat and dryness stop the epidemic, as do heavy and protracted rains.

As we have already stated, the conditions of long-continued heat, averaging over seventy-five degrees throughout the twenty-four hours, and great humidity exist almost constantly during the Summer in the Gulf States. Occasionally during the Summer season, for months together, this condition of high temperature, but with less moisture, may exist in many of the coast cities of our country, as far north as Boston, and yet rarely ever are these cities visited by this disease in an epidemic form.

Is the exemption of these more northern coast cities due alone to climatic conditions, or are they in part exempted by sanitary and quarantine regulations? Yellow fever is almost annually reported on vessels at the quarantine stations, where it is fortunately arrested and prevented from entering the cities.

The record of the meteorological conditions observed during the period of the prevalence of the epidemic yellow fever at Memphis and Shreveport in 1873, undoubtedly furnish important facts which are essential to a correct study of the habits and climatic conditions under which this disease exists. Yet we are unable to deduce from them, or to recognize any positive factor or factors that can satisfactorily account for the outbreak and the prevalence, for months, of a specific fever which is very generally believed by physicians to have been imported from New-Orleans, where, however, it was not recognized as being epidemic or even extensively prevalent during any part of the Summer.

We may here remark that in the study of this disease as seen in the United States, it is to man himself, and his neglect of the laws governing health and the sanitary conditions of his abode, that we must look for at least some of the exciting causes.

That the disease has limits varying its boundaries during particular seasons, will be readily conceded. One of the limiting causes assigned by most observers, is low temperature. We believe that elevation and a comparatively dry atmosphere may be added.

We ask the question if, from the facts furnished by the different visitations of yellow fever within the United States, elevation is entitled to be credited in any degree with controlling the spread of the disease to interior towns; and if so, does the elevation control it in any other mode than by the effect of a cooler and drier atmosphere than prevails in the low lands in the same vicinity?

Nothing is truer than that man's health is affected by his surroundings. Where a rapid vegetable growth and decay go on, as in the tropical and semi-tropical regions, these localities must always have conditions peculiar to themselves, which influence powerfully both health and disease, although their modes of action may escape our observation.

Humboldt long ago observed that this fever did not exist at high altitudes. A. Keith Johnson, in his valuable *Physical Atlas*, says: "At Xalapa, in Mexico, on the same parallel with Vera Cruz, but 4,330 feet above the sea, yellow fever is unknown." In Jamaica, Maroontown and the Phœnix Park, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, are noted for their healthfulness, while yellow fever rages along the coast, cutting off many hundreds annually. In this island, however, it has been known to exist in a mild form on Stony Hill, elevated 1,360 feet.

Major Tullock, of the British Army, remarks that this disease has never been known in any climate at an elevation of 2,500 feet. Mount Desmoulin, near Roseau, in the island of Dominica, 1,500 feet above the sea, is always free from fever, even while it is epidemic at the water line. The same exemption is observed in the northern and elevated parts of San Domingo, whatever may be the character of the soil.

Dr. Drake, in his work, fixes a limit to this fever in the United States at 400 feet. These figures would seem to be not far out of the way. This view of the limitation to the spread of yellow fever by elevation has been observed in Cuba and elsewhere.

Fort Smith, in Arkansas, 460 feet above the sea, is the highest point at which this fever has prevailed as an epidemic in the United States. Although Winchester, Va., at an altitude of 700 feet, is placed upon the map, the cases reported to have occurred there in 1802 are not well authenticated. A correspondence with Dr. G. Miller, an old and intelligent physician of that place, was opened to verify the report, but nothing could be learned that would give credibility to the statement. As a faithful chronicler, however, we do not feel at liberty to omit the mention of the disease at this place, with the authority, and the less so since a person en route from the South died there shortly after his arrival, in 1871, of what was supposed to be yellow fever. There is much room for doubt, also, as to the correctness of the diagnosis that recognized yellow fever at Gallipolis, in Ohio, in 1796, and in Bald Eagle Valley and Nittany, in Pennsylvania, in 1799.

The cases at Cincinnati in 1871 and 1873 were strangers, reported to have been brought there on boats from New-Orleans and Memphis, which renders it probable that they were yellow fever, but contracted before sailing. No new cases occurred at Cincinnati. Those reported at Winchester, Gallipolis, Bald Eagle Valley, Nittany, and other points not here questioned, may have been only aggravated cases of bilious fevers.

But, lest we be misled, and attribute too much influence to elevation, we should not forget the remark of the late Dr. La Roche, who notices how securely a stranger may live in the near vicinity of the epidemic, provided he does not enter the infected district. This fact suggests that the stratum of air, in which the infection peculiar to yellow fever exists, is heavier than air free from the poison, and which therefore seeks the lowest and dampest localities.

If this view should be verified by careful and repeated observations, it would suggest that houses and hospitals, in districts particularly liable to yellow fever, should be built upon columns or supports ten or twelve feet high, with the space beneath paved and left open for the free circulation of air. The occupants might thus, to some extent, escape breathing the heavier and more noxious stratum of air.

It is clear that the disease has, in the United States, never in an epidemic form reached an elevation of 500 feet. If elevation, then, can exempt the inhabitants of a place from such a terribly destructive disease, the profession should, and will, avail itself of this means of protecting life, namely, the removal of all susceptible persons out of the infected district to an elevation above 500 feet if practicable.

A MOOTED WAR QUESTION.

An interesting essay by Capt. Marées, in the Berlin *Annual for the Army and Navy*, examines the assertion so often made since the late war that the effect of the improved weapons in action has been a gain to the side of the attack instead of the contrary, as had been anticipated. This view is maintained with remarkable force, for instance, in the reasoning on the subject pursued in Major Home's *Précis of Modern Tactics*. But Capt. Marées points out, from the statistics he has gathered, that recently, as in former days, the attack almost always costs a much larger proportion in killed and wounded than the defense. There may be exceptions—the battle of Woerth was peculiarly such a one—where the defenders, suddenly abandoning a position, suffer very special loss in their hasty retreat from it; but the rule held good in the late war just as in older days. At Borny the loss of the Germans engaged was very nearly ten per cent. against but six per cent. on the side of the French; at Mars-la-tour twenty-two to twelve and a half; at Gravelotte, again, very nearly ten against eight per cent. This being so where the offensive is taken successfully, it must needs be at all periods far more the case where the attack is repulsed. This may be especially evidenced from the two most unfortunate of Frederick's actions—Kollin and Kunersdorf—at each of which he attacked unsuccessfully, and on being beaten off was not in the least followed up, yet suffered more than double the proportion on the victorious defending side. On the whole, therefore, although artillery has certainly never before been so powerful for attack as now, Capt. Marées believes that the supposed material gain of the offensive by the new weapon does not exist. But the rapidity and decisiveness of the fire on either side can never touch the main question, which is that, as a rule, it is necessary to attack in order to win. And the old French maxim, attributed to Marshal Villars, "*On ne périt que par la défensive*," is truer than ever, as the higher individual training of soldiers in the best modern armies brings out more and more prominently the value of the moral element of tactics, to which moral element the inaction of defense is peculiarly unfavorable.

FALL OF A METEOR.

A resident of Bangor, Me., who drove up to that city from Bucksport, on Saturday night last, reports that about 11:30 o'clock, when within some five miles of Bangor, he saw a meteor come down and strike the earth apparently about a quarter of a mile away from the road on the right hand. It had the appearance of a large ball of fire, and exploded with quite a heavy detonation. He felt the shock quite distinctly, and thought at first it was lightning, but the sky was clear, and he came to the conclusion that it must be a "shooting star." His horse took fright and came near running away with him, so that he had no opportunity for making further investigations.

DEATH OF A VERY OLD LADY.

Mrs. Margaret Middleton died at the residence of her son-in-law, in Simsbury, Conn., on Monday evening, 13th inst, at the age of one hundred and seven years, eight months and sixteen days. A correspondent, enumerating the customary characteristics of centenarians, says that she has never worn glasses, and has always been able, until quite a short time before her death, to thread the finest needle. Again, she has never had a physician to attend her professionally but once before her last sickness; neither had she, at the time of her death, nor did she ever have, a gray hair in her head.

DEATH OF A CONDUCTOR.

Mr. Ansell Tucker, the oldest railroad conductor in New-England, died Tuesday morning at Portland, Me., after several weeks' illness. His railroad life is contemporaneous with the Boston and Maine railroad, he having run a train over that road for the past thirty-four years. He leaves a wife and four children, his oldest son, Payson Tucker, being now General Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad in Portland.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AND ITS ENVIRONS.

ENTERING THE GOLDEN GATE—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY AND ITS INHABITANTS—THE SALINAS VALLEY AND ITS WEALTH—JOHN CHINAMAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 14, 1874.

As one crosses the nautically-famous sand-bar at the entrance to the Golden Gate, and observes the rising headlands that frown down upon either side, the impression is rightfully given that nature has made the bay upon whose shore this great city of the West lies spread out a stronghold of the most defensive character in the event of war. A further investigation reveals the advantages taken in fortifying the place with water batteries and forts before which a steamer passes in easy range. Fort Point stands out conspicuously on the south side of the bay, and further on is to be seen Alcatraz Island, upon the lofty top of which is located Fort Alcatraz, strongly garrisoned, and girded with threatening 12-inch and 15-inch guns. Other fortifications are in process of construction, and altogether the harbor will be made one of the most secure in the world. But it is not of any prospective advent of the grim-visaged monster that I would write, for there is nothing suggestive of war to be seen in or around San Francisco, but rather the most unmistakable evidences of thrift and prosperous peace. In this wonderful country, about which poets have sung and newspaper correspondents waxed extravagant, will be found much cause for wonderment and admiration. The wharves are crowded with shipping from all points of the world, and the streets and exchanges resound with the din of unflagging business enterprise. Handsome buildings grace the thoroughfares, and signs of even greater accomplishments to be are noticeable in all directions. San Francisco is in every way cosmopolitan, and within its hilly limits is to be found a bustling, energetic, indefatigable community, intent upon success, and all filled with pride for the past and sanguine for the future of California. There is something in their enthusiasm that is contagious, and strangers soon find themselves interested in the history of this land of gold. Those of the inhabitants who lay claim to the title of pioneers, who came here "in '49 or the Spring of '50," vaunt their superiority with no little self-congratulation. An early Californian looks upon San Francisco as a grand consummation of enterprise, to bringing about which he contributed a share. Well, the pride is a just one, and none would begrudge him an indulgence in such a feeling. The hotels are good and numerous. When the Palace Hotel rises from the foundations which now are visible on Market street, the city will be able to boast still more of its superior public accommodations. This structure will be an immensity in size, and will outrival any similar building in the world. The Lelands will make it in every way desirable. In the line of amusement the pleasure-seeker can gratify almost any whim. A morning ride to the Cliff House, six miles away on the coast, will give an appetite for a breakfast, which he can enjoy to the music of the seals and sea-lions that can be seen in undisturbed possession of Seal Rocks directly in front of the hotel. If one has a taste for garrison life he will find the officers at Posidio, Fort Alcatraz, and Black Point the most gracious hosts; or if he would visit a naval station Mare Island offers its interesting features. In the city the drama, opera, minstrelsy, and burlesque have their temples of resort; and the opium dens of the Celestials present another kind of life. Indeed, all is bustle here, and the "comet hangs high." A new City and County Hall is partially erected on the south side, and, from an examination of the plan of building, I should judge that it will an ornament in the way of architecture. A bird's-eye view of San Francisco, or a glance at it from the seaward, does not give one a favorable idea of the place. The high and abruptly-broken sand-hills that form a sort of outskirt, are desolate enough, and from their inexhaustible dust-bowers the winds become laden with minute sandy particles that are irritating in the extreme. What do you think of an atmosphere in this latitude so chilly in midsummer that two blankets are not uncomfortable bed-covering, and overcoats are imperatively demanded of an evening. But I am telling an old story in regard to climatic peculiarities, however strange they may seem to one first undergoing the changes. The present is the dry season, and rain will not fall until October. The fact of so long a drouth here each year explains the existence, upon the hills round about the city, of so many windmills, which bear the name of "California palms." These windmills, which present a Fourth-of-July appearance, supply the motive power to pumps, drawing water for irrigating purposes, and enabling horticulturists to raise fruits and vegetables throughout the year.

Tourists visiting California often look to Yosemite and the Geysers as about the only desirable places to visit away from San Francisco and the capital. If a person wishes to get a good idea of the grain districts of this State, to see what private wealth and combined capital have done to overcome natural obstacles, and to visit a portion of the country that stands almost unchanged since the time of the Conquest, let him take the early train at this point on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and follow its course through the San José and Salinas Valleys. With a party of friends I started out, on a bright, beautiful morning, (for the early day here is the time to find comfort,) and took the train as described. Out through the sandy suburbs of the city, soon we reached a section of country that would warm the heart of a New-England farmer, and make the boasting Hoosier red with envy; passing by Belmont, at which garden-like spot the wealthy banker, Ralston, lives surrounded with luxuries: leaving Millbrae, where Mills of dairy fame resides in the midst of hundreds of acres dotted with sleek, well-fattened stock, and catching a sight of Hayward's magnificent estate, and other finely-preserved residences, we get into the wheat-growing country, and upon either side, in the sunlight of this clear atmosphere, wave fields of ripening grain stretching out as far as the eye can reach, and shining with a golden light. It is a lovely sight indeed. Further on we pass through the oak country, cut up into estates which in their beautiful woody growth seem like gardens well arranged for picturesque effect. To the west rise the coast-range of mountains which keep off the cold sea air, and act as a barrier to heavy fog-clouds. In these valleys and on the foothills are perfect grain-growing and stock-raising districts. Individuals own 25,000 acres of land under cultivation, and several landholders count their estates up to 50,000 acres. I heard of one capitalist who had refused $240,000, in gold, for a section of land in the Salinas Valley. Mr. Jesse D. Carr has a wheat-field of 50,000 acres at Salinas Valley, and Mr. Carr S. Abbott, among his other boundless acquisitions, has a neat little farm of 4,500 acres upon which he feeds 1,500 head of cattle, realizing 600 pounds of milk per diem from his stock. Land that originally cost $3 50 per acre cannot be bought to-day for $100 per acre, and yet portions of the State are as yet undisturbed. Emigration is setting in strongly, however, and the early settler gets the best chance. On the line of the railroad the thriving cities of San Jose and Salinas are located, and brisk villages are the stopping-places every few miles. This southern country offers great inducements to settlers, and rapid increase in immigration shows that the facts in regard to California are becoming known.

Desiring to get a look at the country away from the tracks of the iron-horse, we left the cars at Salinas, which place is distant ninety-one miles by rail from San Francisco. Seated in a capacious Concord wagon drawn by four horses, and with a Jehu who had handled the ribbons on almost every stage route in the State, we took our way into the Salinas Valley, fording the river at the outset, and then ascending the elevated, hilly country beyond. The ride was gloriously exhilarating. The landscape that unrolled itself during our winding way was of the peculiar kind that is known as Californian scenery. Rugged mountain sides, bearing but scanty woody growth, slope down into graceful, undulating plains; on another side are to be seen deep cañons, over which the eagles soar in lazy flight, and from whose rocky channels outpour dashing silvery streams that lead to pools beyond which shine like burnished metal. Deer timidly look upon us, and then bound away into their hidden coverts. Rabbits, squirrels, and quail are to be seen by hundreds on the roadside. We traversed the country for twenty miles, and then came upon Monterey, the oldest town in the State, and which to-day is almost unchanged from its condition when under Spanish rule. In this strange old place are preserved the features of the early advance of civilization on the Pacific Coast. Perhaps no other city in California is so little Americanized as Monterey. In 1846 the city was the political capital of the Territory, and in that year Commodore Sloat, United States Navy, landed on its shores, pulled down the tri-color of Spain, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in place thereof. Since then, although under a different Government, its residents have hung on to their estates with a remarkable tenacity. The Mexican language is the most common tongue, and diminutive adobe houses are the homes of the people. The completion of the Monterey and Salinas Valley Railroad, now under construction, will undoubtedly revolutionize this condition of affairs. The Bay of Monterey has always been the head-quarters of whaling fleets on the Pacific, and within the limits of the city are to be seen the appliances for trying out the blubbers of a "catch." At Monterey John Chinaman is established, as he is everywhere in the State; and under the superintendence of the celestials a large sardine fishery is carried on. The Mexican element is predominant, and shows itself in the Spanish costume and personal features of the people. At this point there is a splendid light-house, which is kept in fine condition by the Government. Monterey is one of the principal watering-places of California, and will in time be a most popular resort. About six miles from the city is the Carmel Mission, which is one of the spots of interest to visitors. A crumbling ruin marks the site of the Jesuit Mission, which was established in 1734. The mind is carried back to the time of the advent of the brave zealots who raised the cross in the midst of great dangers, and sought to disseminate the religion of the Old World upon this unfriendly shore. It is when visiting such relics of early civilization as are to be seen at Carmel Mission that a vivid idea is obtained of the sacrifices made by the Christian Church to "preach the gospel to all His people."

California is yet in its infancy; but to my mind its grand advance is as certain as the lapse of time. The more one studies its natural resources, and learns of its varied country and climate, the more the wonder grows at its great facilities. Its mineral wealth is being outrivaled by its agricultural and manufacturing products. It is estimated that over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat alone will be raised in the State this year. Hard money is the basis of trade, and a confidence is felt in transacting business that cannot be found elsewhere in the Union. The people's wish asserts itself in such steps as the election of Gov. Booth as an independent candidate. Here the war seems to be against monopoly and corporation rule. Californians are free-minded, outspoken people, and every man is as good as his neighbor, if not better. The Central Pacific Railroad, which is a mighty strength hereabouts, finds opposition in the Grangers, and "local option" champions are met hand to hand by anti-rum crusaders. So the world goes on. The tide of visitors to the State has set in strongly this year. Many who come to be lookers-on merely, decide to remain and take their chances in the struggle to get rich. The in-pouring of Chinese worries some of the inhabitants, but from all I hear of John he makes a valuable acquisition to the laboring element of the country. In San Francisco the heathen Chinee is omnipresent. The Chinese quarter is distinctly marked out, and the customs of this curious people may be observed unshorn of oriental characteristics. Here Japan and China are looked upon as neighboring regions, and not as the antipodes. The frequent arrivals and departures of steamers from and for the East keep up a constant communication. It is gratifying to learn of the immense business and deserved popularity of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which line is taxed to its utmost to meet present demands. Its fast ships are the admiration of the people here. The Granada, of this line, has just arrived, having made the fastest trip on record, and bringing the time between Yokohama and San Francisco down to seventeen days. And speaking of a passage over the Pacific reminds me that I am to be a passenger on the Colima, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to-day. Among the list of those who are to go on her to the "Land of the Rising Sun" are Gen. Van Buren, the recently-appointed Consul at Yokohama, and also Gen. Wm. Myers and Col. Lyford, United States Army. The two last named gentlemen go out as special Commissioners of the United States to his Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, and bear valuable presents from this Government to the latter. I hope to stand in the presence of the "Son of Heaven" when the presentation is made, of which ceremony and of much else in the far East I shall write in due time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PERMIT NUISANCE AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your paper of yesterday that the Aldermen have passed the new "Permit" ordinance over the Mayor's veto. How is it, then, that they have served us notices of suit for not obtaining a permit upon the notices served to us ten days ago. As the law is now, do we have to pay for the receiving and delivering of goods across the walk, and do we have to pay $1 for each sign or show-case or banner? MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1874.

THE AMORY CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has this day been called to an article contained in your issue of Saturday, the 18th inst., taken from the Chicago *Tribune* of July 13, 1874, in reference to the trial of the case of Angelina Amory against Samuel B. Amory and John Amory, then progressing before Justices Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Drummond, Circuit Judge. The object of this note is to remind your readers that this is the same case reported in your columns last Spring as taken from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, containing substantially the same innuendoes against me as are repeated in the Chicago *Tribune*, and which I then answered

I desire to say that two of the counsel who appear for the plaintiff are Matt. H. Carpenter and N. S. Murphy, owners or largely interested in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, as I was informed after the appearance of the former libel. I then regarded the publication in that paper as somewhat significant. Whether they, or either of them, are interested in the Chicago *Tribune*, I do not know and cannot say, but desire simply to call attention to the following letter, this day received by me from Hon. S. U. Pinney, counsel for the defendants, in the words and figures following:

MADISON, Wis., July 20, 1874.

Hon. Chauncey Shaffer:

You may be interested in knowing, on account of the charges made against you, that the Amory case, in which you were a witness, has been heard before Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Drummond, Circuit Judge of this circuit, and the decree is in favor of my clients, the defendants.

I will send you a copy of the opinion when published. Don't you think I have attended to my part of the case? Yours truly, S. U. PINNEY.

Those who read my former card in your paper will recollect that I then denounced the charges against me as false, and that I then stated that every person connected with the case of Amory against Amory (including Judge Robinson, the Referee,) had been examined as witnesses, and that, as the court should find the fact to be, so would be their decision.

That, if those charges were true, the plaintiff in this case would succeed, and if false, the defendants would succeed.

The defendants have succeeded.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1874.

THE SENTENCE OF DOCKRAY.

The Providence *Journal* of Thursday says: "Gov. Howard and Mayor Doyle yesterday received dispatches from the Captain General of Cuba, from which it appears that the President of the Republic of Spain, acting upon the representations of the Captain General, has commuted for the present (*commutada por la imediata*) the death penalty imposed by the court-martial upon Frederick A. Dockray. A press telegram from Havana Tuesday indicated that the sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for ten years, but that report is not sustained by the dispatches of the Captain General, which seem rather to imply that the execution of the sentence is postponed for an indefinite period."

GOOD CROPS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The farmers of New-Hampshire are rejoicing in the prospect of plentiful crops the present season. Corn, wheat, and oats, wherever planted, look remarkably well, while potatoes never gave better promise of abundant yield. The hay crop is everywhere large—the best for years—and the only thing that seems to trouble farmers is that it will be hard to cure it if the wet weather continues. Haying has just commenced. The berry crop was never better; raspberry and blueberry pickers can be seen in every direction, and the blackberry vines are loaded with unripe fruit. Apples and garden fruits are also quite abundant.

RIVER LIFE.

THE ROUSTABOUTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MODE OF LIFE OF SEAMEN ON RIVER BOATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22, 1874.

The river boatmen of the Lower Mississippi have long been noted among "roustabouts." That they are a class that is poorly treated, and is made to suffer much, is shown by the subjoined extract from the report of Dr. Orasmus Smith, United States Marine Hospital Surgeon at New-Orleans, contributed to the last Marine Hospital report:

THE TYPICAL MISSISSIPPI STERN-WHEEL BOAT.

The report is based upon an investigation made in accordance with the request of the Supervising Surgeon into the mode of life, food, shelter, and other conditions affecting the health of seamen on river-boats. Of such conditions the most important in its direct bearing upon the nature and amount of sickness among these men is, probably, the construction of the average steam-boat used for navigating the Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, Arkansas, and White Rivers, as also the many lakes and bayous emptying into these and into the Mississippi River. These boats are used expressly for the purpose of carrying supplies of all kinds into the interior, and for bringing as return freight, cotton and sugar to New-Orleans. They are usually of the variety known as "stern-wheel," with a hull from 140 to 175 feet long, from 32 to 35 feet beam, and from 3½ to 5½ feet depth of hold. The propelling engines, two in number, together with the heater and auxiliary or "doctor" engine, are placed quite near the stern, say within 20 feet of it, and extend forward about 40 feet. Forward of the engines, on the main or lower deck, is an entirely vacant space of about 80 feet, and next forward of this the boilers (from two to four) are placed, fore and aft. The boilers are usually 24 feet long; immediately in front of them is a space of about 10 feet for the storage of wood or coal. Forward of this coal-room are the main stairs, leading up to the "boiler-deck." On this deck is the cabin, which usually is quite comfortable, having a row of state-rooms on each side, with a dining-room or saloon between. On the largest of these boats, there is, over this cabin, a shorter and narrower cabin, known as "the texas," which contains rooms for the Captain and officers, and also berths for the cabin servants. This "texas," cabin, and the upper decks are all supported from the main or lower deck by rows of oak and pine stanchions; and the boat presents the appearance of a frame house with the first story not inclosed or weather-boarded. The usual space between the main and cabin decks is from twelve to fifteen feet, and the object in leaving it entirely open is the better facility of stowing a large number of bales of cotton on the lower deck. There is also some width of guard all around the lower deck, say about two feet, which, added to the beam of the hull and the narrowness of the upper cabin, permits of cotton bales being piled from seven to ten tiers high on the sides of the boat, thus carrying them up alongside the cabin on both sides. A boat loaded in this manner appears a huge pile of bales, very little of her being visible except her chimneys, pilot-house, and wheel. These boats are always classed as to their capacity for carrying cotton, and they rate from 1,200 to 2,800 bales each. As an ordinary bale of cotton is estimated to measure 27 cubic feet, it can easily be seen that the stowage of the craft is admirably economized, to the detriment of the larger portion of her crew. During the last few years stern-wheel boats have almost entirely superseded the use of side-wheelers in the tributaries, being found more economical and better suited to those crooked, narrow streams. In regard to the provision made for the warmth and comfort of the lower-deck crew of one of this class of boats, it amounts to nothing, as, from the nature of the boat's build and business, she has no room or space which could be set apart for rooms or bunks for the men. Her lower deck is entirely taken up by her machinery, boilers, and the space used for cotton, and this space is simply every spot into which a bale can be squeezed or wedged. There is no deck-stove used, as it would be unsafe to have a fire under the control of such careless beings as compose the deck-crew. The greatest watchfulness is required on the part of all hands to keep such vessels from burning.

In regard to the class of men who do the heavy work on the cotton-boats the following may be said:

THE ROUSTABOUT.

The average "roustabout," or, as he is termed in slang, "rooster," is a strong black fellow, who has probably been a slave, and leaves the plantation for that supposed freedom and rollicking life which this class take enjoyment in while their trip's wages last. He soon becomes corrupted by his associates, and after making a trip scarcely ever makes another effort at labor until necessity compels him to procure food. The low dens to which he resorts, and where he squanders his hard-earned money, need no description here, as they are to be found too often in all large cities. The property of the average "roustabout" consists generally in what he stands and sleeps in, comprising an old flannel shirt, a pair of coarse pantaloons, a pair of tattered brogans, run down at heel, and an old ragged hat. He may also have a cotton-hook stuck in the waistband of his breeches, but more probably he has traded it off for drink before seeking a berth for a new voyage. He wears neither socks, drawers, nor undershirt, and has no bedding or blanket to protect him from the cold when asleep. The usual way their tasks are performed is to have "all hands" at work at once, consequently their rest is very broken and irregular; frequently they are obliged to work thirty-six hours or longer without rest except for meals. These men are comparatively well paid, their wages being from $45 to $60 per month in the Winter or busy season; but owing to their thriftless habits the money earned does them but little good.

They are very well fed, both as to quality and quantity of food furnished them. It is well cooked, and consists of good soup, boiled beans, corned beef, dried apples, &c., with the addition of a thick fruit pie, or "duff," for dinner. This food is portioned out in large tin pans, and placed on the lower deck or guard of the boat, from which each helps himself to all that he can eat. Twice a day they are plentifully supplied with strong boiled coffee, and, when working at night, are always furnished with a heavy lunch of cold meat, bread, and hot coffee.

The worst feature of their feeding is the comfortless way in which they take their meals. This, however, is not the case on the large Mississippi River boats, on which they are furnished with mess-rooms, where white and black are separately and well attended to.

Many unfortunate and disastrous trips occur in these tributaries, as I have experienced to my own discomfort. Where a boat happens to be overloaded, and overtaken with extreme low water, and a bad stress of cold weather with frost, these "roustabouts" suffer exceedingly; and the result is a great and sudden increase in the sick-list. One instance, which came under my notice during the past Winter, is deserving of mention in illustration of this point. The steamer Flavilla, Capt. Till, being on a voyage from Shreveport, La., to Jefferson, Texas, a distance of only 110 miles, was, by reason of high winds and low water, thrown foul of a stump, or some hidden obstruction, in Lake Caddo, and, notwithstanding every effort that her crew could make, with the assistance of hawsers and steam-capstan, she remained fast there for about nine days. Her fuel became exhausted, her provisions ran short, and her whole crew suffered severely from cold and hunger. Fuel had to be brought to her in a skiff from one mile distant. When she succeeded in getting afloat once more, and returned to Shreveport, she had a large number of small-pox cases on board, only a small proportion of which found their way into the marine hospital. Many of her crew were also very badly frost-bitten.

In view of the construction of these cotton-boats, the hardships their crews endure from exposure through the want of accommodation, together with the unusually severe Winters which have been experienced in the South for the past two seasons, it is no wonder that such diseases as small-pox, rheumatism, and pulmonary complaints are very prevalent. To these causes of disease should be added the immense growth of rank vegetation in these low swampy regions, which, when decaying in the late Summer and Fall seasons during low water, is a very fruitful source of a large percentage of every form of malarial fevers.

DISHONEST CONDUCTORS.

Chicago papers report that the officers of the Chicago and Alton Railway have discovered a system of swindling which has been practiced by a couple of conductors in its employ, which involves a large amount of money, and shows to what abuses the passenger traffic is subject. Some time ago the officers of the road suspected that L. D. Latham and B. F. Linsley, two of the oldest conductors on the road, were engaged in a system of thieving, but so skillfully did they cover up their tracks that detection was rendered difficult. Their mode of work was to take the coupons which were attached to all through tickets, and which should have been returned to the office of the company, and dispose of them to parties in Chicago, who offered them for sale at a reduced rate. The plan was so simple that the conductors became incautious, and were at last detected. The facts in the case were placed before the Grand Jury at its last session, and an indictment returned. On Saturday the arrest of the parties above referred to was effected, and they are now confined in the County Jail to stand their trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

THE MISSION OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AT VIENNA.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA ALLIED—THE EVENT OF THE DAY—A RETROSPECT OF THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Vienna under date of the 27th ult., speaks as follows of an event of that day and the memories suggested by it: "Realities, above all political ones, are stranger than fiction. To-day a deputation of distinguished Russian officers, headed by the Grand Duke Constantine, is to arrive in Vienna to bring to his Majesty, in the name of the Knights of the Russian Military Order of St. George, their congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reception into that most noble order of knighthood. In the letter announcing the arrival of the deputation it is expressly stated that they come "in remembrance of the alliance between the Austrian and Russian Armies in 1849." 1849 and 1874, only twenty-five years, not even the time allotted to one generation, and yet a whole world lies between them. The Spring of 1849 was the most critical period probably through which Austria had ever passed. The revolution had, indeed, been put down in Vienna, Prague, and Lemberg, and the victory of Novara had consolidated finally the Austrian power in Italy; but there was Hungary, where the revolution was triumphant along the whole line. After a short campaign, the Hungarian forces had advanced from the eastern outskirts, to which they had been driven in the course of the Winter, to the frontiers of Austria, driving before them, in their turn, the imperial forces under Windischgrätz and Welden; and, intoxicated by these successes, the Hungarian National Assembly, sitting in Debreczin, had decided that the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lothringen had forfeited its right to the throne of Hungary.

Although the successes in Italy made a portion of the army employed there available for operations in Hungary, and although these troops might have served as a rallying point for the forces worsted in the encounters with the Hungarian army, even with this help the general opinion among the military was that, single handed, the chances of a new campaign in Hungary were, to say the least, rather doubtful. In this state of things there was but the alternative of either making an attempt to come to a compromise with Hungary or else to accept the help which the Emperor of Russia had already offered, and, indeed, partially given in Transylvania, where a Russian division had already been sent, although it had shared the fate of the Austrian troops there, having to retreat into Wallachia. In face of the declaration of independence made by the Hungarian Assembly, the attempt to come to a compromise seemed, indeed, to offer but small chances; still, there were men on both sides—and those not the least influential—who thought such a compromise not only possible, but more easy than before. A large portion of the Hungarian Assembly itself was opposed to the extreme measure which had been taken and which broke the bridge; while in the Hungarian army itself this hasty and unexpected resolution led almost to an open breach between the civil and military powers. The slightest symptom of an approach on the other side would have been sufficient to give the ascendency to the more moderate elements—among them the largest and best portion of the army, which had ultimately the decision practically in its hands. Possibly this situation of affairs in Hungary was not so well known as it might have been, or else the dislike of negotiating with rebels was still too deeply rooted; but, at all events, it was decided to accept the other alternative, and to conclude the convention by which Russia pledged herself to send her forces into Hungary. The decision was not taken without a great struggle, and up to this day the popular belief is that the sad fate of Count Stadion, then Minister President, who soon after became insane, was caused by despair at having brought the monarchy to such extremities.

In the second half of June, the allied Austro-Russian forces advanced simultaneously into Hungary, the Austrians from the west and south-west, the Russians from the north and north-east. The Emperor accompanied the chief Austrian force under Gen. Haynau, the Scourge of Brescia. In the very first engagement at Raab, in Western Hungary, the young Emperor distinguished himself by his bravery and military talent, which was recognized by the Czar Nicholas conferring upon him the Knighthood of the Order of St. George—a distinction so high that at that period only Radetzky and Prince Paskeivitz received it, who six weeks later were able to inform the Czar that Hungary was at his feet. Six years passed. It was Russia who was in trouble then, and Austria, if not an enemy, proved no friend. Grievances are notoriously bitter and longer remembered than services, and from that period till lately the remembrance shaped in a great measure the policy of Central Europe. If now the remembrance of twenty-five years ago is so ostentatiously revived by the Czar, it is a safer pledge than any other that could be given that all which has passed in the meantime is forgotten. Time, events, reflection have got the better of bitter memories; nay, in this instance there is something more. The step taken by the Czar is one of those prompted by feeling, not reflection. From the first meeting at Berlin the two Emperors were drawn together by personal sympathy, which during the journey to St. Petersburg has ripened into friendship. Great as is the merit of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs on both sides in removing the obstacles which stood in the way of a reconciliation between the two countries, success would scarcely have so rapidly and so thoroughly attended their efforts had there not been this personal link between the two Sovereigns; and, viewed in this light, the demonstrative renewal of the personal alliance of the Sovereigns of Russia and Austria is not without its political bearing.

But there is still another side, which is perhaps of even greater importance to Austria and the dynasty; and this is, that the sad memories of 1849 may be evoked thus ostentatiously without any fear. The victory by force of arms over Hungary in that year may be celebrated because since then Hungary has been thoroughly reconciled, and yields to none of the other States in loyalty and devotion, and it will not be, perhaps, the least striking feature at those fêtes and reviews which are to be given in honor of the Grand Duke Constantine and the members of the deputation to see Count Andrassy, the exile in consequence of those victories, occupying the first official position in the State of Austria-Hungary, and to see him appear, as is his wont on such occasions, in his uniform of General of Honveds, the very name of which originated in the war of independence of 1848–9, but whose spirit now represents that combination of loyalty and patriotism which seemed twenty-five years ago but the dream of a diseased fancy.

THE LAKE MAHOPAC ICE COMPANY.

There is a project on foot to establish a new ice company in this City, whereby the monopoly of the Knickerbocker Company cannot be continued to oppress the people next year. It is to be called the Lake Mahopac Ice Company, and will be formed with a capital of $1,000,000 at the outset, with the privilege of increasing the same to $2,000,000 hereafter. Mr. Lewis Ballard, whose design the new corporation is, stated yesterday that he and his son own eighty acres of land opposite the main body of Lake Mahopac, between the Gregory House and the Carmel road. This tract is level with the lake for several feet inland, but gradually slopes until at a distance of 800 feet from the brink the land is 100 feet below the water level. This Mr. Ballard considers a decided advantage, as houses can be built, so that when ice is cut it can be run or shooted down, and into the houses without the aid of steam, at the rate of one ton per second, and at the moderate cost of five cents per ton. The lake is 1,000 feet above the Hudson, good fresh water, and one of the principal sources of our Croton water. Therefore, he considers the ice likely to be better than that sold daily by other companies. Again, he stated, that during the last fifty years there had never been less than 2,000,000 tons of ice on the lake annually. This crop he believes to be certain yearly, so that the contracts can be made in advance with persons, and be kept, because the lake always freezes over at the first cold snap. Besides these advantages is that of easy and rapid transportation, which Mr. Ballard thinks is already secured by the completion of the Lake Mahopac branch of the Harlem Railroad, and that also of the New-York and Boston Railroad. Besides, Mr. Vanderbilt has promised Mr. Ballard additional facilities when needed. Add to the whole that the crop can not be interfered with by tides, freshets or vessels and Mr. Ballard thinks Lake Mahopac just the place or a successful ice-field and company.

WHEAT IN MICHIGAN.

The Adrian (Mich.) *Times* of the 18th inst., says: "The harvest is substantially completed in this section of country. The wheat has all been secured, without any damage of importance from the weather. A portion of the crop in this county was out in one or two showers, and the straw and grain may be slightly discolored, but the majority of the grain and straw are as bright as it is possible to secure them, under the most favorable circumstances. Notwithstanding that the crop in a portion of the county was injured by the Winter, and the croaking of many farmers that the yield would be a small one, much below the average, the result has shown that the present wheat crop is one of the best ever harvested in this county, both in quantity and quality. We are told that there is not such a wide difference as usual between the quality of the red and white wheat. The red wheat this year is better than was the white last year. Reports from all parts of the State show that the same result of the harvest exists throughout the State. If the samples of wheat already shown are an augury of the crop as a whole, that of 1874 will be the best as well as the largest ever gathered in Michigan."

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

LE GENTIL'S OBSERVATION IN THE LAST CENTURY.

From Nature.

As all the world is now thinking of the transit of Venus, an episode of old time in connection therewith should be very interesting.

In a series of articles by M. W. De Fonvielle in *La Nature*, some interesting facts are given concerning Le Gentil's observations of the transit of Venus in the open sea about the middle of last century. These we reproduce here with some supplementary information from Le Gentil's own interesting work referred to below. His voyages extended altogether from 1760 to 1771. They consequently commenced before the transit of 1761, and were continued after that of 1769.

The expeditions of Le Gentil, the account of which, published by the royal press, fills two magnificent volumes, have left an ineffaceable mark upon the history of astronomy. His work is a proof that a man of energy and perseverance who sets himself to the solution of a great and beautiful problem can find, in spite of all obstacles, the means of immortalizing himself. Posterity certainly owes some indemnification to the indefatigable astronomer, since his determination to solve scientific questions was undoubtedly prejudicial to his interests, and even to his love affairs.

A pupil of De l'Isle, Le Gentil was intended for the church by his family, whose home was at Coutances, where he was born Sept. 12, 1725; but his attachment to Mlle. Potier, belonging to one of the richest families of Cotentin, made him give up all idea of so very celestial a profession. A happy marriage, contracted in 1771, after eleven years of absence, enabled him to triumph over his enemies, who had taken advantage of his being far away to fill up his place in the Academy of Science, and against his relations, who had attempted to take possession of his property; he had to go to law to make them give up what they had taken. His death, which had been announced so often, was very nearly becoming a reality, for he was seized by a dangerous malady, which would have carried him off but for the affectionate care of his wife.

The Duc De La Vrilhère, Minister of State, intrusted with the distribution of *lettres de cachet*, was then Director of the Academy. Le Gentil, having received from his bureau the orders of the King, embarked in 1760 for the Isle of France on board the Berrver, a vessel of the Indian Company, which carried fifty guns, and sailed in company of the Comte D'Artois of sixty-four. On July 10 he arrived at the Isle of France. Le Gentil resolved to proceed to Rodriguez, where he did not know that Canon Pingré, who had left Paris after him, had arrived, to execute a mission which he had received from the Academy. The two astronomers would have unexpectedly met on that island, then almost a desert, if Le Gentil had not found at the Isle of France the Sylphide, a frigate sent to the help of Pondicherry, Le Gentil's original destination. He, full of ardor, did not hesitate to embark on board of this vessel. But the winds were adverse to the expedition, and the Sylphide wandered from March 25, 1761, to May 24, the sport of calms and of the irregular winds of the north-east monsoon. On May 24, when off the coast of Malabar, Le Gentil learned that Pondicherry had been taken by the English. It was then necessary to return to the Isle of France, where the Sylphide arrived only on June 23, after having touched at Point de Galle on May 30.

It was between these two stations that Le Gentil observed the transit of Venus, of which the following is his description, stripped of all extraneous details:

"To observe the entry of Venus I employed an excellent objective of fifteen feet (French) focus, fixed to a tube composed of four pine planks, which I had made sufficiently solid without being too heavy. To work it I got a small mast, with a halliard fitted on the port quarter-deck. I saw that it was useless to attempt to notice the first moment of the entry of Venus, for I did not want to fatigue myself and run the risk of not being able to observe the total immersion. Indeed, I had sufficient trouble to fix the sun, on account of the movement of the ship.

When Venus had half entered, or nearly so, on the disk of the sun, which I recognized by my reflecting quadrant, I attached myself, so to speak, to the telescope of fifteen feet to try to catch the moment of total entry. As my watch was none of the best, and as I could not take the height of the sun precisely at the moment when Venus appeared to be totally immersed, it occured to me to make use of the sand-glass, by means of which the way of the vessel was measured, and I had by my side a man well up to turning the glass at the instant in such a way that it was impossible to have an error of more than a quarter of a second each time.

The weather having become overcast, and the rain having shown itself, I did not think it would be possible to notice the exit of Venus. Consequently I did not cause the mast to be changed, as I ought to have done, for we had tacked since 11:30.

At 2 o'clock it cleared a little, and shortly after weather cleared so that I could see Venus very distinctly with my green objective, and without the help of any other colored glass, and I was not incommoded. I saw, from this observation, that it was not impossible for a person used to the movement of a vessel, and accustomed to the use of large instruments, to observe, especially when the sea is calm, the immersions of the satellites of Jupiter with a telescope of twelve or fifteen feet, which would have a large field, and to determine the time of those immersions in the above manner, for I believe myself safe in asserting that I did not make from them from fifteen to twenty seconds in time of error on an immersion of the first satellite of Jupiter."

The observations made under these extraordinary circumstances, give for the total immersion of Venus, 8h. 27m. 56½s., the commencement of the exit, 2h. 22m. 53s.; the total exit, 2h. 38m. 52½s., which gives for the duration, 6h. 10m. 55¾s., and for the time taken by the diameter to cross the limb of the sun, 15m. 59s. As M. De Seligny had observed at the Isle of France the exit of Venus, Le Gentil formed, for the meridian of his observation, 88° 20′ 15″. The log-book gave 87° 14′ 0″.

As there was to be another transit of Venus on June 3, 1769, Le Gentil resolved to spend eight years in the southern hemisphere to wait for it. He had the devotion to carry this resolution into effect, spending his time in making a series of curious and interesting observations in the Marcarene Islands, Madagascar Marianne Islands, the Philippines, and the coasts of India. He had fixed on Manilla as his place of observation, and reached it about August, 1766, but he was ordered to return to Pondicherry. By what must seem a cruel fatality, this patient devotee of science, when the day of the transit arrived, found his view of the sun completely shut out by clouds during the whole phenomenon, although for many days previous the sky had been cloudless. On the other hand, two friends whom he had left at Manilla were fortunate enough to witness the transit without obstruction. Le Gentil died on Oct. 22, 1792.

AN OLD LOVER'S LAWSUIT.

The following romantic story is told by the Zanesville (Ohio) *Times*: "Forty years ago, a child was born in this county of respectable parentage. The infant grew up to be a lady of great beauty and charming manners. She lived in this county but a few years, when she removed to Mexico. Alternating between Mexico and Baltimore, she finally won the heart and hand of a Baltimore meat merchant. They were married, and for a number of years lived happily together. During the time that their marital relations continued, they secured the patronage of a wealthy sea Captain named Demming, and for a long time supplied his vessels with meat, and possibly other provisions. The husband finally died, and a possible warm feeling having grown up between the old sea Captain and the young widow, as it appears from the subsequent action of the Captain, accepted a proposal of marriage. Feeling that the woman was acting in good faith, the Captain made her large advances—say $30,000—as he now maintains, with the hope of some day liquidating the entire claim by seizing upon the object of his benefaction and claiming her as his own. Subsequently, however, the lady came in contact with a much younger and handsomer man—in her view, doubtless, possessed of greater charms—and married him, leaving the Captain without either security or money. Some years having elapsed, and the Captain feeling that he had been egregiously wronged, brought suit in the Baltimore Court against his intended for the sum loaned, basing his right to recover upon the fact that she had violated her marriage vow, and therefore should refund the money. For three days depositions have been taken before notaries in this city, both parties being represented by Baltimore lawyers. The defendant is now a resident of this county, and for a number of years has been living with her husband in affluence and ease."

MOLLIE HOLBROOK.

Mollie Holbrook, charged with having stolen from a party in Chicago the sum of $25,000, was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an adjourned writ of habeas corpus. The representative of the District Attorney consented to her formal discharge under the writ, and the court so ordered. During the proceedings, however, as was well known to counsel on both sides, a Deputy Sheriff was in waiting to take charge of Mollie and transfer her to the custody of an officer from Chicago, also in waiting, in obedience to a requisition from the Governor of the State of Illinois, and the moment she was formally discharged, under the writ of habeas corpus, she fell into the official arms of the Deputy Sheriff, who hurried her out of court. At this point Mollie's counsel appealed to the court, saying there was danger of his client being hurried out of the State without an opportunity to make an affidavit necessary for a new writ of habeas corpus, on the return to which it was proposed to test the regularity of the papers under which she was about to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Illinois authorities, and asked that the court direct that she have sufficient time for that purpose. Judge Lawrence said he thought she ought to have an opportunity to make such affidavit, but as he had already discharged her under the writ of habeas corpus which gave him jurisdiction over her, that jurisdiction was at an end. In a few moments, however, Counselor Price had succeeded in getting Mollie's formal affidavit, and on that Judge Lawrence granted a new writ of habeas corpus, returnable this morning, and this being served on the Sheriff, the prisoner will have to be detained here until it is disposed of.

RECIPROCITY.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

MEMORANDUM OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY.

The Toronto *Globe* publishes in full the memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State by Sir Edward Thornton and Hon. George Brown, who were authorized to negotiate and conclude a Canadian reciprocity treaty with our Government. They present a long array of figures, drawn from United States sources, to show that the traffic between this country and Canada for the last fifty years has been largely to the advantage of the United States, and that especially were we benefited by the reciprocity treaty of 1854, during the thirteen years of its existence. They say that under its operations the aggregate interchange of commodities between the Republic and the Provinces rose from an annual average of $14,230,763 in the previous eight years, to $33,492,754, gold currency, in the first year of its existence; to $42,942,754, gold currency, in the second year of its existence; to $50,339,770, gold, in its third year; and to no less a sum than $84,070,955, at war prices, in its thirteenth year. And that, notwithstanding the anomalous character of the circumstances arising from the existence of civil war during a considerable portion of the treaty's existence, by which the imports from the Provinces were greatly increased in volume and value, and the exports to the Provinces as naturally reduced in quantity, the balance of trade, during the existence of the treaty, was largely in favor of the United States. In the thirteen years of its operation, they continue, "the Provinces purchased from the Republic commodities, according to the United States returns, to the value of $346,180,264, and the Republic purchased from the Provinces $325,726,520, leaving a gross cash balance in favor of the United States of $20,454,246. But the balance was, in fact, much larger than this. During the first ten years of the treaty, the transactions between the countries showed a clear balance in favor of the United States of $62,013,545. That balance appears from the United States returns to have been reduced, by the operations of the following three years, to the amount of $20,454,246, but this arose, no doubt, from the inflated values at which the importations into the United States from the Provinces were made under the treaty during the war—there being no Customs duty to necessitate accuracy, and every temptation to overvaluation on the part of the importer. According to the official returns of the several British Provinces, (which are accurately kept,) the Provinces purchased from the Republic during the thirteen years in question commodities to the aggregate value of $363,188,088, gold valuation, and the Republic purchased from the Provinces $267,612,131, in same valuation, leaving as the sum total of the results of the treaty of 1854 an aggregate international traffic of $636,800,219 and a gold balance in favor of the Republic of $95,575,957."

The fact is also adduced that the transportation traffic sent to and brought from foreign countries by the Provinces, in bond, over the railways and canals, and in the ocean ships and steamers trading from United States ports, rose under the operation of the treaty to an importance secondary only to the traffic in domestic productions; and it is also noted that by virtue of that treaty the Canadian canals and the navigation of the St. Lawrence were thrown open to the ships and commerce of the United States, on precisely the same footing as to those of the Canadian people, who had spent vast sums in their construction. As the crowning concession enjoyed by us under it, we are reminded that the free use of the priceless coast fisheries of British North America was granted us.

Coming, then, to the repeal of the treaty in 1866, "on the ground that the advantages from it were all on the side of the United States," the Commissioners enumerate the results on the other side of the line, which are seen in the successful efforts of Canada to open new markets, the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, the enlargement of the canals, the improvement of the navigation of the lakes and River St. Lawrence, the construction of the Bay Verte Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the St. Lawrence, the subsidizing of ocean and river steam-ship lines, and the promotion of great ship-building and fishery interests. We are told further that "the traffic between the United States and the Provinces at once fell from an average during the three years before the repeal (according to American official statistics) of nearly $75,000,000 per annum, to an average of $57,000,000 per annum during the first three years following repeal; the Act of Confederation, too, removed from the category of foreign commerce to that of home consumption the large interchanges of commodities between the several sections of the Dominion; and the aggregate foreign commerce of the Provinces consequently fell in the first year after the repeal of the treaty to $139,202,615 from $160,409,455 in the previous year. The trade of the Dominion, however, speedily recovered from the blow, and the volume of its foreign commerce gradually increased until, in the seventh year from the repeal of the treaty, it reached the great sum (for a people of 4,000,000) of $235,301,203—being $75,000,000 higher than it had ever reached in any year of the treaty's existence."

Moreover, our trade with Canada fell off largely after the repeal, the proportion of the foreign commerce of Canada transacted with the United States falling from fifty-two and a half per cent. in 1866 to forty-two per cent. in 1867; in 1868, to forty-one per cent.; in 1869, to forty per cent.; in 1870, to forty-two per cent.; in 1871, to forty per cent.; in 1872, to thirty-six per cent., and in 1873, to thirty-five per cent. The average proportion of the commerce of the Provinces has been since the repeal but thirty-eight and a half per cent., against nearly fifty per cent. in the last five years of the treaty. The changed character of the traffic is also alluded to, as well as the fact that Canadians are now large exporters of Western products.

Why, in view of all these facts, Canada now wishes to renew the treaty is briefly told. The population of the United States, it is said, "is 50,000,000, and that of the Dominion is but 4,000,000. The boundary between them is for the most part but a surveyor's line, often unknown even to those who live beside it, and it is of the utmost importance to Canada that common interests and mutual good-will should exist between the countries. And what so conducive to this end as commercial intercourse generously carried on and mutually profitable? The people of Canada are not ignorant that a market near at hand is better than a distant one, and, good as their present markets are, they would gladly have the old one in addition. They comprehend the barrier that custom-house restrictions throw in the way even of the existing traffic, and they seek to have these withdrawn. They are proud of their own St. Lawrence route, and intend to improve it to the uttermost for the benefit of the great West and their own; but would gladly use the ocean ports and other channels of commerce of the Republic, when freights and fares and friendly reciprocity draw them in that direction. And very great as have been the advantages always accruing to the United States from reciprocity, the Canadians can find only cause of hearty rejoicing at that, so long as they themselves continue to enjoy that moderate degree of prosperity with which Providence has blessed them. There is no mystery, no *arriere pensee*, in their desire that the commercial relations of the Republic and the Dominion should be placed on the most kindly and unfettered and mutually advantageous basis consistent with their respective existing obligations, and with that connection with Great Britain which the Dominion so happily enjoys."

In conclusion, the Commissioners offer suggestions as follows:

"We propose that the new treaty shall be for the term of twenty-one years, to inspire confidence among business men investing their capital in such extensive enterprises as would naturally follow from the completion of a comprehensive treaty. We propose that the treaty shall provide for the free admission into the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and the Island of Newfoundland, of the following articles, as under the treaty of 1854:

Animals and their Products.—Animals of all kinds, butter, cheese, eggs, furs, undressed; hides, undressed; horns, lard, meats, fresh, smoked, or salted; pelts, poultry, skins, undressed; tails, undressed; tallow, wool.

Products of the Farm.—Breadstuffs of all kinds, broom-corn, cotton wool, flax, unmanufactured; flour of all kinds, fruits, dried and undried; grain of all kinds, hemp, unmanufactured; plants, rice, seeds, shrubs, tobacco, unmanufactured; tow, unmanufactured; trees, vegetables.

Products of the Forest.—Ashes, bark, firewood, lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; pitch, tar, timber of all kinds, round, hewed, or sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; turpentine.

Products of the Mine.—Burr or grind stones, hewn, wrought, or unwrought; coal, gypsum, ground or unground; marble in its crude or unwrought state, ores of all kinds of metals, slate, stone in its crude or unwrought state.

Products of the Water.—Fish of all kinds, fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water, fish-oil.

Sundries.—Dye-stuffs, manures rags.

We propose the following additions to the above list of free articles: Agricultural implements—to be defined; bark, extracts of, for tanning purposes; bath bricks, bricks for building purposes, earth ochres, ground or unground; hay, lime, malt, manufactures of iron or steel, manufactures of iron or steel and wood jointly, manufactures of wood, mineral and other oils, plaster, raw or calcined; salt, straw, stone, marble, or granite, partly or wholly cut or wrought.

We propose that the enjoyment of the Canadian coast fisheries shall be conceded to the United States during the continuance of the new treaty, in the manner and on the conditions provided under the Washington Treaty, except those in regard to the payment of money compensation for the privilege.

We propose that during the continuance of the treaty the coasting trade of Canada and the United States shall be thrown open to the vessels of both countries on a footing of complete reciprocal equality.

We propose that the Canadian canals, from Lake Erie to Montreal, be enlarged forthwith, at the expense of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels 260 feet in length, with 45 feet beam, with a depth equal to the capacity of the lake harbors.

We propose that during the continuance of the treaty all the Canadian canals and the Erie, Whitehall, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake St. Clair Canals, in the United States, shall be thrown open to the vessels, boats, and barges of both countries on the same terms and conditions to the citizens of both countries, and that full power be given to tranship cargo from ships or steamers into canal-boats at any canal entrance, and also to tranship from boats into ships or steamers at any canal outlet.

The free navigation of the St. Lawrence River having been conceded forever by Great Britain to the United States under the Washington Treaty, but the free navigation of Lake Michigan having been conceded for ten years only by the United States to Great Britain under the same treaty, we propose that both concessions be placed on the same footing, free from restrictions as to reporting at any port in the United States other than the port of destination.

We propose that during the continuance of the treaty vessels of all kinds, built in the United States or Canada, may be owned and sailed by the citizens of the other and be entitled to registry in either country, and to all the benefits thereto pertaining.

We propose that a joint commission shall be formed, and continued during the operation of the treaty, for deepening and maintaining in thoroughly efficient condition the navigation of the Rivers St. Clair and Detroit, and Lake St. Clair, on whichever side of the river the best channel shall be found; the expense to be defrayed jointly by the contracting parties, by contributions corresponding to the commerce carried on in these waters by them respectively.

We propose that a joint commission shall be formed, at joint expense, and maintained during the operation of the new treaty, for securing the erection and proper regulation of all light-houses on the great lakes common to both countries, necessary to the security of the shipping thereon.

We propose that a joint commission shall be formed, at joint expense, and maintained during the continuance of the treaty, to promote the propagation of fish in the inland waters common to both countries, and to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of the fish and fishing grounds.

We propose that citizens of either country shall be entitled, during the continuance of the treaty, to take out letters patent for new discoveries in the other country, on the same footing as if they had been citizens of that country.

We propose that the best method of discountenancing and punishing illicit trade between the countries shall be the subject of consideration and co-operation by the Customs authorities of the two countries.

That in case a treaty of commercial reciprocity should not have been concluded before the end of the present session of Congress, the right of adjudication of the claim of Canada to compensation for the fisheries under articles XXII. to XXV. of the Treaty of Washington would in no degree be waived, and that in that event the fulfillment of the stipulation contained in those articles would be immediately proceeded with.

AN ALBANY LOVE STORY.

AN INCIDENT IN THE FAMILY HISTORY OF THE BLEECKERS AND THE SEDGWICKS.

A correspondent of the Berkshire County *Eagle*, published at Pittsfield, Mass., gives what purports to be a true account of the early love of Harmanus Bleecker, of Albany, and Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick. He says:

"There lived, many years ago, in the County of Berkshire, a young lady possessed of more than the ordinary accomplishments which, at that day, distinguished the intelligent daughters of New-England. At an early period of her life her writings attracted the attention of the public, and her novels penetrated all parts of the civilized world where the English language is spoken; and she was fully entitled to the envied reputation she had earned by her graceful pen sketches. She came of one of the leading families of Berkshire, possessing wealth and having every requisite necessary to make her a desirable companion to some worthy man who chose to make her a wife.

This lady had a brother living in the city of Albany, N. Y., where he followed the profession of the law in partnership with a worthy man of wealth, irreproachable character, and high reputation, not only for his learning, but his sterling integrity. The intimate relations existing between these two individuals, served to bring together the brother's partner and the sister heretofore alluded to, and the circumstances resulted in the lawyer making an offer of his hand to the gifted authoress, which was accepted, and the engagement continued for a long time with no apparent jealousy, doubt, or misunderstanding to interrupt the smooth tenor of their way. But the gentleman was accustomed to read novels, as well as the law, and it is natural to suppose that he read the works of his affianced bride with all the ardor which the circumstances of the case will warrant. In one of these volumes he found the affections existing between the hero and heroine of the tale portrayed in such glowing, ardent colors, that he was impressed to stop and ask himself the question 'Is this real? are these the true sentiments of the fair writer? must I possess all the characteristics of this hero in order to satisfy and make happy the woman whom I have chosen as a companion for life?' The high principle of honor which he possessed forbade him to proceed with any further act that could hereafter be chargeable with concealment or falsehood, and he immediately informed the young lady that if the love, which she had portrayed in her work of fiction, should be exacted from him, then he felt candid to confess that he did not, neither could he ever feel, that his love was anywhere near the standard which she had written in words of fire. The result of this understanding or misunderstanding, whichever you may call it, was the breaking up of the engagement between Harmanus Bleecker and Catharine Sedgwick, and they remained from that day estranged forever.

The lady lived a celibate life to a good old age, and was gathered to her fathers, regretted by all who enjoyed her acquaintance, but her brilliant genius will live until the science of literature shall be buried in oblivion.

The love of Miss Sedgwick was the love of romance, high wrought and elevated by the poetic enthusiasm of a too active brain. Such persons can love but once, and when suddenly crushed their passion is followed, sometimes, by an insatiable malady or kindred disease, and their action gives to the world wonderful effects. Those who sink under the burden are lost forever. Perhaps to this event the world owes the enjoyment of the many happy moments which it has employed in the perusal of the late works of this gifted authoress.

Not so with Harmanus Bleecker. He took a more common-sense view of the marriage relation. Possessed of the practical good sense and philosophy of his Dutch ancestry, he was impervious to that intense enthusiasm which burns in the brain of the descendants of the impulsive Puritan. Had he married Miss Sedgwick he would have taken her home, when she would have settled down into a matter-of-fact lady of the mansion, and accommodated herself to the manners and customs of the Dutch Knickerbockers, and the world have been forever deprived of the enjoyments rendered by her magic pen; or, the lack of affinity and tastes between the parties might have resulted in an open rupture like too many of the unfortunate unions of antagonistic organizations.

Mr. Bleecker never married until in the 'sere and yellow leaf' of old age. It is well known he passed many years in Holland, and the language there spoken being familiar and his mother tongue, he passed much of his leisure time in cultivating the acquaintance of the old families, in one of which he found a lady who expressed herself willing to leave her native country and follow the fortunes of an old man in foreign lands. This was Spring wedded to hoary Winter. Nobody would suppose that there was any romance in an arrangement of this kind, but it is said that a true, fervent, and lasting affection existed between the parties, which only terminated with the death of one of the twain. Having his trunks already packed and on board the vessel ready for his departure for home, he called to bid farewell to the family, when some act or expression made by the young lady led the old man to believe that she would not be unwilling to accompany him in the voyage. The trunks were immediately landed and arrangements completed for an early marriage, and the old gentleman returned to Albany with his young wife. Every one that knew this worthy woman, knew how well she performed every duty as a wife. She had no novels to write, but attended faithfully to her duty at her husband's side, cheering his last days with affection and smoothing his pathway to the grave; and, although endowed with a princely legacy from her husband, yet after his death she voluntarily surrendered a fortune to endow institutions of education and benevolence, which was intended to be done by her husband before her marriage.

HORSE-RACE REFORM IN ENGLAND.

The suppression of the small race-meetings held in the immediate vicinity of London, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is of itself so desirable in the interests of decency and order, that one is not inclined to question too closely the means by which such an end can be obtained. But it is nevertheless impossible not to feel that the association which has recently been formed for the purpose of effecting this reform has taken altogether the wrong ground. If this body, after collecting evidence, as it would have no difficulty in doing, to show the unmixed ruffianism characteristic of these suburban fixtures, had submitted the case to the Jockey Club, there can be little doubt that it would have been prepared to take steps which would have brought about their extinction. The Jockey Club has only to decree that owners, race-horses, trainers, and jockeys taking part in any race-meeting held within so many miles of London (it would be easy to except Epsom, Ascot, and fixtures of that class) shall be excluded from the meetings held under its rules to insure the immediate collapse of the gatherings in question; and even if it had proved unwilling to move in the matter, the association might have submitted the matter to Parliament with tolerably strong grounds for expecting that it would have received consideration. Instead of adopting this, the simpler course, the association has preferred to avail itself of a clause in Lord Cockburn's Betting-houses act, which was passed years before the idea of "suburban fixtures" had entered the mind of some "spirited lessee." This clause makes it penal to "permit of any person, or persons, assembling in an inclosed place, to bet upon horse-races," and as it has already been decided that a race-course is an "inclosed place," within the meaning of the act, it follows that the owners, or occupiers, of Newmarket and Ascot Heaths, Epsom Downs, Goodwood Park, and all the other race-courses in the country are liable to penalties for contravening the law. As it cannot be supposed that an attempt will be made to put down betting altogether, some amendment will probably be made in the wording of the Cockburn Betting act, unless the Court of Queen's Bench, to whom the lessee of the Kingsbury race-course has appealed against his recent conviction by the magistrates, should decide that "an inclosed place" only means now, as it was intended to mean when the Betting Houses act was passed, the houses and offices of commission agents with whom money is deposited in advance, and not the betting-ring upon the race-courses. If the conviction is upheld, the lessee of the Kingsbury course may have the satisfaction of seeing the Duke of Richmond charged before the Chichester magistrates for a like offense at Goodwood.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union... 72⅛	500 North-western... 37⅞
100 do.......s3. 72¼	100 Pacific Mail...b3. 44⅜
100 do.......... 72¼	100 do........ 44⅜
200 do.......... 72⅜	200 Union Pacific...... 26½
600 do.......... 72⅜	200 do.......s3. 26⅝
2100 Lake Shore.... 71⅝	200 do........... 26⅝
400 do......s3. 71⅝	100 do.......c. 26⅝
600 do.......... 71½	400 Erie Railway..... 31⅝
1000 do.......... 71⅝	100 do.......s3. 31½
200 do.......b3. 71¾	100 do.......... 31⅝
500 do.......... 71¾	300 Bos., H. & Erie.... 1¾
1200 do.......... 71⅞	200 C., C. & I. C....b3. 17⅝
100 do.......c. 71⅞	200 Rock Island....... 98⅛
200 do.......b3. 71⅞	50 do.......... 98
500 do.......... 72	200 do.......... 98¼
200 do......s3. 71⅞	200 do.......... 98⅛
400 do.......b3. 72	300 St. Paul........ 35
2400 do.......... 72	100 do.......b3. 35
200 do.......... 71⅞	100 do.......b3. 35⅛
1600 do.......... 71⅞	100 do.......... 35
200 do......s3. 71⅞	100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 35¼
300 do.......s3. 71¾	200 do.......... 35¼
600 do.......... 71¾	100 do.......c. 35¼
10 do.......... 72	100 do.......... 35⅛
1300 do.......... 71⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$16,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg......b. c. 116¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......... 117⅝
1,000 do.......12.116⅜	3,000 do.......12.117½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '84.......b. c. 114½	5,000 do......b3. 117⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......116¼	15,000 do.......... 117⅝
	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......... 116¼
2,500 do.......12.116¼	7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........12.113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........12.118	8,000 do.......b. c. 113

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Va.6s,Con.b.c. 52½	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 31⅝
14,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. Coup. G. B.... 77½	300 do.......s3. 31½
3,000 do........ 77⅝	500 do.......s3. 31½
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 56	400 do......... 31⅜
5,000 N.Y.C. 1st, R. 104¾	300 do......... 31⅜
28,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, Coup.....b. c. 104¾	200 do......... 31⅜
	300 Union Pac....b.c. 26⅝
4,000 U. Pac. 1st..... 82¾	100 L.S.& M.S.b.c.b3. 71⅝
1,000 U.Pac.7s,L.Gt. 80⅜	500 do......... 71⅝
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 81¼	100 do......... 71⅝
10,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 94	100 do.......c. 71⅝
1,000 Tol.,P.&W.1st, East. Div..... 80	1400 do......... 71¾
4,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 75	1500 do......... 71⅝
2,000 Laf.,B.&M.1st. 75	2300 do.......b3. 71⅝
25 Am. Ex. Bank.....110	500 do.......b3. 71⅝
700 W. U.Tel...b.c.s3. 72⅛	500 do.......b3. 71⅝
200 do.......b3. 72¼	400 do......... 71⅝
100 do......... 72¼	900 do......... 71⅝
200 do.......s3. 72¼	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 37⅞
100 do.......c. 72⅛	20 Clev. & Pitts.,G'd. 87¾
300 do.......c. 72⅛	50 do......... 88
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3 44⅜	300 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 98
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 99½	48 New-Jer. Cen....... 105⅛
100 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 35⅛	12 do......... 106
100 Bos., H. & Erie.... 1¾	10 Chi. & Alt...b. c. 102½
100 do......b. c. 1¾	1140 Del.,L.&W..b. c. 107¼
100 do.......c. 1⅞	100 do.......c. 107⅛
200 do......... 1⅞	200 Chi.,M.&St.P..b. c. 34⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Pacific Mail..... 44	100 Rock Island...... 98
100 do......s3. 43⅝	500 Lake Shore...b3. 71¾
300 do......... 43⅞	200 do........ 71¾
500 do......... 43¼	100 do.......c. 71¾
1000 do......... 43⅜	1700 do......... 71⅝
200 do......... 43½	100 do......s3. 71⅝
800 do......... 43¾	300 Union Pacific..... 26⅝
500 do.......b3. 43¾	200 do......... 26½
500 do......... 43⅝	1000 do......... 26⅜
400 Erie Railway.... 31⅝	200 do......s3. 26⅜
100 do......b3. 31⅝	100 Toledo & Wab.s3. 35⅛
700 do......s5. 31½	100 do......... 35
300 do......... 31½	100 do......s3. 34⅞
200 do......... 31⅜	100 do......... 34⅞
100 do......... 31⅝	300 Western Union... 72¼
100 do......... 31⅝	100 North-western.... 37⅜
200 do......... 31½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, Coup. '81........ 118½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, Coup.,'65, n. 116⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '75.... 98	2200 L.S.&M.So...b c. 71⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, H.&St. Jo. Iss., '87. 92½	1100 do......... 71¾
	200 N. J. Central.... 105½
13,000 Tenn. 6s, New Series....... 54	25 do......b. c. 105¾
	200 Erie Ry..b. c. s3. 31⅜
10 000 U. Pac. 1st.... 82¾	200 do......... 31⅜
3,000 do......... 82½	200 do......... 31⅜
1,000 C. & N.W.I.Bs. 97	300 do......... 31⅜
6,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 93½	1500 do......... 31⅞
23 D. & H.C....b. c. 114¾	100 Union Pac....b. c. 26½
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 72⅛	100 C. & N. W....b. c. 37⅜
1400 P. M. S.S.Co.b. c. 43⅝	100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b. c. 54
200 do......s3. 43⅝	100 Del., Lack. & Wn. 107⅛
200 do......b3. 43⅜	400 do......b. c. 107
1300 do......... 43⅜	100 do......b3. 107
100 do......s3. 43⅜	100 H. & S. Jo....b. c. 25½
400 do......... 43½	100 Mor. & Es....b. c. 94¼
300 do......... 43⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 17⅝
600 do......... 43¾	100 do......... 17½
700 do......... 43⅞	100 do......... 17½
1200 do......b3. 44	50 do......... 17¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union..... 72¼	200 Lake Shore....b3. 71¾
800 do......... 43⅞	200 do......... 71¾
100 do......... 44	100 Union Pacific.b3. 26⅝
400 Pacific Mail..... 43⅞	100 Toledo & Wab.b3. 35⅛
300 Erie Railway..... 31⅞	100 Del. Lack. & Wn..107

FRIDAY, July 24—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been extremely weak and inactive to-day, the chief interest being that manifested in regard to the new Funded Loan. Secretary Bristow has been in consultation with President Grant at Long Branch all day, but up to a late hour no information whatever as to the result of the bids made could be learned among the bankers. Dispatches from Long Branch stated this evening that the bids and awards will be announced to-morrow afternoon. The delay which has arisen in making public this matter has given rise to much unpleasant comment in financial circles, and many bankers urge that houses which made bids, relying on the rule, which custom had made a law, as to the *opening* of bids at a specified time, implying also announcement of the result immediately or within a reasonable time thereafter, will now be justified in withdrawing their bids at discretion. As it now stands, upward of forty-eight hours from the opening of the proposals will elapse in all probability before the result is made public, and many persons express the belief that this extraordinary dilatoriness is an evidence that the volume of the Loan asked for, and the rates offered, are largely short of the anticipations of the Government. Great dissatisfaction is felt by those bankers who visited Washington on this business at the conduct of the whole matter, and it is now authoritatively known that some of the intending bidders, whose names we published yesterday, withheld their proposals entirely because they did not like the method which they learned was to be followed. It is feared now that the proposals advantageously available to the Government may not exceed $20,000,000, but, of course, there are many sanguine persons who look for a much larger acceptance. The Stock Market has been generally steady, with spasmodic exhibitions of strength and weakness covering a very narrow range of fluctuations. Pacific Mail was the exception to this state of affairs, a decline of 1 ⅌ cent. having ensued on a report of the loss of the company's steamer Guatemala, off the Bahamas. The stock opened at 44⅜ this morning, an improvement of ⅛ on last night's final price, but fell at midday to 43¼, on the report of this disaster. At the close of business it recovered to 44. The range of fluctuations on the remainder of the list was ¼ to ½. The sales were very limited, amounting to but 56,000, of which 19,800 were in Lake Shore, 12,500 Pacific Mail, 6,900 Rock Island, and 5,600 Erie. The dealings in some of the ordinarily active stock were positively insignificant. Gold was active and strong, 109⅞ being the opening and closing rates, with intervening sales at 109⅝@109¾. Carrying rates, 2, 1½, and, finally, 1 ⅌ cent., and "flat" for loans. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $142,000 for interest and $11,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs aggregated $364,000. Money was easy and in good supply at 2@3 ⅌ cent. for call loans; prime commercial discount rates were 5½@6½ ⅌ cent. Foreign Exchange was dull, with a slight advance in the rate, prime bankers' 60 days' sterling bills being advanced to $4 86¾@$4 87¼, and $4 89¼@$4 89½ for demand bills. The business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearances to the amount of $19,477,000; gold balances, $822,800; currency balances, $905,223. The statement of the day's operations at the Clearing-house is as follows: Currency exchanges, $61,978,918; currency balances, $2,563,706; gold exchanges, $8,493,978; gold balances, $1,387,349. Government Bonds were firm and in fair demand, with slight advances in price on some of the popular investment issues. Railway Mortgages were firm on limited transactions. Union Pacific firsts brought 82½@82¾; Land Grants, 80⅜; Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds, 77½@77⅝; Great Western seconds, 75; and St. Louis and Iron Mountain firsts, 93½. State Securities were dull but firm, a sale of 13,000 Tennessee sixes, new series, being reported at 54; 2,000 Missouri sixes of '75 at 98, and 1,000 Virginia sixes, consolidated, at 52½. Bank Shares were neglected, the only sale reported being in American Exchange at 110. The total imports of dry-goods at this port for the week ending to-day amounted in value to $2,857,793, and the amount marketed, $2,337,208. For the corresponding week in 1873 the imports were $2,756,867, and of 1872, $3,[illegible].

Closing Quotations—JULY 24.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	113	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117½	117⅝
American Gold	109⅞	109⅞
Bills on Lond.,60 ds.	$4 86½@4 87	$4 86¾@4 87¼
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅞	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅞	98
Pacific Mail	44¼	43⅞
St. Paul Common	35	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	54	54
Western Union	72⅛	72¼
Union Pacific	26½	26⅝
Lake Shore	71¾	71¾
Toledo and Wabash	35⅛	35⅛
North-western Common	38	37¾
North-western Preferred	55	54⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107
Central of New-Jersey	105¾	105¾
Panama	110	109¾
Erie	31½	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25½
C., C. and Indiana Central	17⅞	17¾
Harlem	125	125

The extreme prices of stocks on the general list and the total sales for the day are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	99½	99½	100
Erie	31⅞	31⅜	5,600
Lake Shore	72	71½	19,800
North-western	31⅞	31	1,300
Rock Island	98¼	98	6,900
Pacific Mail	44⅜	43¼	12,500
St. Paul	35⅛	34⅞	800
St. Paul Preferred	54	54	100
Western Union	72⅜	72⅛	3,300
Wabash	35¼	34⅞	1,000
Union Pacific	26⅝	26⅜	1,800
C. C. & I. C.	17⅞	17⅝	300
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	200
Del., Lack. & Western	107¼	107	2,100
B., H. & Erie	1⅞	1¾	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25½	25½	100
Morris & Essex	94	94	100
Total			56,600

The latest quotations of prices for Government bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	117½	118
6s, 1881, Registered	116⅜	116⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	119
5-20s, 1862, Registered	113	113½
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113	113½
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118
10-40s, Registered	112½	112¾
10-40s, Coupons	113	113¼
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112
5s, 1881, Coupons	113	113⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88¾	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80¼	81

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Conn. 6s.........102⅝	N. C. 6s o., J. & J.... 18¼
Ga. 6s.......... 75	N. C. 6s, Ap. & O.... 18
Ga. 7s, n. bds.... 89	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.J.&J. 38
Ga. 7s, ind....... 85	N. C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 38
Ga. 7s, gold bds.... 80	N.C.6s,N.C.R.c.J.&J. 25
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....100	N.C.6s,N.C.R.c.A.&O 25
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 22	Ohio 6s, '75........ 98
Mich. 6s, '78-'79..... 101	Ohio 6s, '81........ 102
Mich. 6s, '83......101	Ohio 6s, '86........ 104
Mich. 7s, '78......100	R. I. 6s............ 101
Mo. 6s, due in '74... 99½	S. C. 6s.......... 25
Mo. 6s, due in '75... 98	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 17
Mo. 6s, due in '76... 97½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & O.... 17
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 95½	S. C. Non-Fund Bds. 5¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78... 95	Tenn. 6s, old...... 72¼
H. & St. J., due '76.. 95	Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.... 54¾
N. Y. Reg. B. L....106¾	Tenn. 6s, n., ex-coup. 54¾
N. Y. 6s, G. reg., '87.108	Tenn. 6s, n., n. series 54
N. Y. 6s, G.coup.,'87.108	Texas 10s, of '76..... 93
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..108	Va. 6s, old........ 28
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91...108	Va. 6s, n. bds....... 30
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...105	Va. 6s, con. bds..... 52

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.102¼	N. Y. C. 6s, S........ 89
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.100	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.......102
B.,C.R.& M.1st, 7s, g. 56	N. Y. C. 7s, C., '76...101½
Chicago & Alt. Inc.. 96	N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76...101½
Juliet & Chi. 1st.....105	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C..104½
St. L., J. & C. 1st..... 96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.104½
Chi., R. I. & P........103¼	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....101¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.106½	Har. 1st 7s, R.........105
Cen. of N. J. C.Conv.102	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 89½
M. & S.P. 1st, L.C.D. 76	Ohio & M. 2d Cons.. 73
Chi. & N. W. S. F....104	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds... 88
Chi. & N. W. Int. B. 97	Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds.. 98½
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 99¾	Union Pac. 1st Bds... 82¾
Chi. & N. W. C.G. B. 77½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 80¼
Galena & Chi. Ex....103¼	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 76
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.104	Union Pac. S. F..... 64
Morris & Essex 1st..104	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 81
Morris & Essex 2d..104	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo. 98
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71.. 96	P., F. W. & C. 1st....103
Erie 1st, Extended..102	P., F. W. & C. 2d..... 99
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 96	P., F. W. & C. 3d..... 97½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 96½	Cleve. & P. 3d.......100
Ind., B. & W. 1st..... 45	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.. 80¾
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d. 99	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 94
Cl., P. & A. Old Bd.. 97½	Alton & T. H. 1st.....102
C., P. & A. New. Bs. 97	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 89
Buff. & Erie New B. 97	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s.... 95
Buff. & State Line 7s. 95	Tol., P. & W., E.D... 79½
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 96	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 70
Lake Shore C. C. 1st. 95	Tol. & W. 1st E..... 96
Lake Shore C. R. 1st. 95	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D. 78
Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 97	Tol. & W. 2d........ 78
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100¾	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 91
N. Y. C. 6s, '83....... 95	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 80
N. Y. C. 6s, '87....... 92½	Ill. & So. 1. 1st...... 80
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E..... 89	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 75

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Chemical............1015	Man'f. & Merchants. 50
City.................300	Mechanics'..........132
Corn Exchange.......125	Merchants' Ex.......106½
First National.......200	New-York............120
Fourth National......101¼	N.Y. Nat. Exchange. 90
Fulton...............150	Ninth National......100
Gallatin National....128	People's............112
Hanover..............100	Republic............108
Irving...............125	State of New-York...110
Leather Manufact'rs.180	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—July 24.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	
City 6s, New	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	124½	124¾
Pennsylvania Central	99¼	99½
Reading	111¼	111½
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	41⅛	42
Philadelphia and Erie	19	19½
Northern Central	35	35¼
Lehigh Navigation	44¼	44⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company of Brooklyn, offices No. 201 Montague street and No. 60 Wall street, have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a dividend of *Ten ⅌ cent.*, payable Aug. 1, from a surplus of $275,000.

WOMEN AND WORK.

A discussion took place at a recent meeting of the Victoria Discussion Society, in London, on Miss Emily Faithfull's paper "On Women and Work," previously read before the society. Mrs. Algernon Kingsford contended that women ought to be enabled to earn an independent livelihood, and that the professions should be open to them. The speaker did not despair that the time would arrive when idle, frivolous women would be the exception in society. Dr. Drysdale recommended to women the study of medicine. The study of natural science would be a great desideratum in the sex. Miss Downing thought the happiness of the world would much turn on women being able to earn an independent subsistence. She did not believe in the injurious effects of work on women. For herself, she had been far happier and had enjoyed better health since she had undertaken active work. The sex were not blind to the frivolous character of some women—were not indifferent to their follies. She urged that the same advantages should await girls on leaving school as awaited boys. One great obstacle to women obtaining employment was presented by the trades unions. That women were eager for employment was testified by the fact that a recent advertisement for a matron for an asylum was answered by 970 applicants. Miss Faithfull, in reply, said that the object of her lecture had been to urge the educational improvement of women, and not to emphasize the subject of domestic employment. Domestic employment, as now carried on, was not suited for educated ladies. Nothing could exceed the straits of gentlewomen who applied at the Industrial Bureau in Praed street. To move the average Englishman of to-day he must be appealed to through his pockets, and the bread cry might, perhaps, appeal to him. Mr. Hill, whose remarks on the previous occasion had been referred to by Miss Faithfull, still pressed the domestic side of the question, and recommended home employment for women. A vote of thanks was given to Miss Faithfull for her paper.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Thursday night as Daniel P. Graham, of Haverstraw, was standing in the store of Thomas Doty, No. 559 West Thirtieth street, he was attacked by Bernard Fagan, a regular tramp. The scoundrel knocked him down and stole his pocket-book containing $35. He was arrested after a sharp struggle by some of the neighbors. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Murray held Fagan in $3,000 bail for trial. He pleaded guilty to the charge of highway robbery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	19	Resin, bbls.	275
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Leather, sides	2,473
Broom-corn, bales	49	Tallow, pks.	42
Cotton, bales	44	Grease, pks.	15
Eggs, bbls.	964	Stearine, pks.	8
Flour, bbls.	11,253	Pork, pks.	183
Meal, bbls.	500	Cut-meats, pks.	930
Wheat, bushels	20,120	Lard, tcs.	100
Corn, bushels	32,839	Butter, pcs.	4,621
Rye, bushels	1,300	Cheese, pks.	12,801
Malt, bushels	11,000	Starch, pks.	100
Oatmeal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, hhds.	395
Beans, bbls.	153	Tobacco, pks.	1,891
Flax-seed, bags	207	Wool, bales	369
Hops, bales	19	Whisky, bbls.	318

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship E. W. Stetson, for London—489 bbls. Resin, 125 hhds. Tobacco, 750 Oars, 45 hhds. Tallow, 50 logs Wood, 20 cases Tobacco, 562 bxs. Clocks, 4,274 bbls. Flour, 503 cases Can Goods, 8 cases Sewing-machines, 17 cases Nails, 100 bbls. Starch, 560 bags Middlings, 24,239 bushels Wheat, 45 pks. Lamps, 75 pks. Furniture.

By the bark Empress, for Cork—2,649 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Crosby, for Liverpool—18,500 bushels Wheat, 51,500 bushels Corn.

By the bark Rosa Lavarella, for Cork—26,395 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Peppina, for Gloucester—30,796 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Viscount, for Liverpool—100 bales Cotton, 60,640 bushels Corn, 320 hhds. Tobacco, 570 bxs. Clocks.

By the bark E. C. Beals, for Angier—17,574 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Thorbecke, for Cork—1,059 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Are inactive at about former rates; Pots quoted at about former rates; Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—In very moderate demand at 30c.@33c. for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been some increase of demand for stock suited to the Fall trade, chiefly from Western and South-western buyers, and prices have been quoted firm on the more desirable styles of work. The order business has been more satisfactory, and manufacturers have been working with more confidence. Through the auction rooms a fair amount of stock is being marketed, at, however, irregular figures. The outlook for the Fall season is generally deemed encouraging.

COCOA—Has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 11c.@12c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly on the basis of previous quotations, with a moderate demand noted; 4,503 bags by the Talisman sold at 20¼c., gold. There has been a much freer movement in other kinds, chiefly in Maracaibo and Laguayra, at stronger rates. Sales embrace 8,800 bags Maracaibo, by various arrivals, within the range of 19c.@22c., gold; 3,446 bags Laguayra, by the Ellif Thoresen, in lots, at full figures; 1,836 bags do., by the Martha Reynolds, at about 20½c., gold; and 500 bags Costa Rica, by the H. Chauncey, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been very moderately inquired for, as a rule, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $35@$40.

CORDAGE—There has not been much call for supplies, yet prices have been without material alteration. Manila Cordage, size above 12 threads, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., (12 thread, ⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine Thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at unchanged quotations. Sales, 449 bales, including 440 bales to spinners and 9 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, an active business has been reported, but at a further reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,800 bales, (of which 4,400 bales were last evening, and 14,400 bales to-day,) and 600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16 5-32c.; August, 16 7-32c.; September, 16 9-16c.; October, 16¼c.; November, 16 13-32c.; December, 16 13-32c., ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 44 bales, including 30 from Norfolk and 14 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 883 bales, and for the week, 5,637 bales, against 8,601 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,748,323 bales, against 3,539,406 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 5,361 bales; to the Continent, 2,796 bales; stock in New-York, 115,717 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 200,334 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been rather slow of sale within the range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call for stock available at 21c.@23c. for fair to prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour at about previous prices; in good part for lines of shipping extras at from $5 60@$5 75 for standard to about fair extras, and up to $5 90@$6 for choice do., and for City Mill extras, for the West Indies, within yesterday's range. The dealings in trade and family extras have been restricted, but desirable brands have been held with confidence. No. 2 and superfine stock inactive at current figures. The sales since our last have been 11,700 bbls. of all grades, including sour Flour at $5 35@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 75@$4 50; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 10@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75; poor to choice brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 15, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for Shipping, at $5 65@$6 25, mainly at $5 75@$6, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 3,800 bbls. shipping stock at the quoted rates....Southern Flour has attracted more attention, partially for export, at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$7 15 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 20@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in fair demand at firm rates. We quote at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active and quoted at from $3 50@$4 25 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 750 bbls.

FRUITS—There has been a moderate degree of animation to trade lately, with prices quoted steady. Sales, 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 1,400 tcs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 75; 150 bales Languedoc Almonds, on private terms, closing at 21c.; 800 bbls. Currants, on private terms, closing at 6½c.; 100 tcs. Jordan Almonds, 200 cases Sardines, 100 bales Grenoble Walnuts, 300 bags Brazil Nuts, and 1,500 bags African Pea-nuts, on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in much lighter stock, and has been in good demand, chiefly for export, at an advance of fully 2c. a bushel, closing buoyantly, with holders of strictly prime claiming higher figures, in view of the very meagre arrivals and the decline in ocean freights. Winter Wheat dull and unsettled, having been sparingly sought after on all accounts. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 177,000 bushels at $1 38 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 34 for fair No. 1 Duluth and Minnesota Spring; $1 33 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with holders asking up to $1 35@$1 36 for the best samples afloat, this description having been very scarce; $1 28@$1 31 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 21@$1 35 for Ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 28@$1 32 for Red Western, $1 32@$1 35 for Amber do., $1 40 for White Western, $1 40 for new White Tennessee, $1 45 for new Red and White Kentucky together, $1 50 for new White do....Corn has been in fairly active demand, mainly for export, and has been quoted fully 1c. a bushel higher, on reduced offerings, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 263,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at 79c.@81c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly within the range of 80c.@81c. for sailing-vessel stock, and closing at 81c. for prime samples; 81c.@82½c. for Yellow Western, and 90c. for (two boat-loads) White Western, in store, for export....Rye, Barley, and Malt dull; quoted about as in our last....Oats have been scarce and wanted at decidedly stronger prices. Business mostly in mixed. No arrivals reported. Sales, 54,000 bushels at 66c.@69c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c. for prime, in store, and 67c.@68½c. for fair to prime, afloat; 72c.@73c. for White Western, with up to 75c. asked for the best samples....Feed wanted; quoted at from $20@$32 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw steady on a moderate trade.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The main inquiry has been for Bagging. Prices have been quoted firm. Bags quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9¾c.@10c.; Domestic Bagging at 12⅞c.@13c. Sales have been reported of 400 bales Calcutta Bagging at 9⅞c., and 1,000 rolls Domestic do., part at 13c.

HEMP—Has been inactive and somewhat nominal. Of Jute Butts, 600 bales were sold at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., and of Jute rejections, 500 bales at 3⅛c., currency, ⅌ lb. American Hemp quoted at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 8½c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 1,200 Dry California, 300 Wet-salted Texas, 500 Wet-salted New-Orleans, and 600 Dry Southern, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been offered more freely, and quoted heavy and lower, prices, in most instances, having been reduced 5c. ⅌ lb., on a very limited trade. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 20c.@25c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c., ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 209 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 23,150 bales, against 23,324 bales same time last year, and the reports for foreign since Sept. 1, 13,424 bales, against 20,863 bales same time last year. Mr. Wells remarks: "Our own crop reports, though somewhat conflicting from some of the districts, are, on the whole, quite favorable; and as we are within about thirty days of the new crop, brewers are holding off under the hope and expectation of lower prices, and this accounts for the present stagnation in the trade. Under ordinary circumstances the very discouraging accounts from England would have a tendency to stiffen prices in New-York and cause a speculative movement. Yet dealers are very careful not to purchase a single bale more than orders call for. Brewers are exercising the same caution, and fail to see any speculation in the article, and buy just enough at a time to meet their immediate necessities—no more."

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole is in fair request, especially the better qualities of medium and heavy stock, which command full prices, while other grades are rather weak, not meeting with much favor from buyers, who mainly represent the manufacturing interest. Oak tannages are moderately sought after, and Union Crop stock is in comparatively good demand at previous quotations. Upper Leather is attracting more attention, and Morocco is inquired for within the former range. Harness stock rather quiet. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@25c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 32c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@38½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@33c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted lower, on lighter dealings, with sales reported of 200,000 lbs. at 22¾c.@23c. ⅌ lb. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Iron has been very quiet since our last in all lines, with values, however, nominally unaltered. Eglinton Pig quoted at $33 50@$34; Summerlee at $36@$36 50; Glengarnock, $35; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at Works, $56@$60; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40....Pig-lead has been in light demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½@$6 50, and American at $5 75@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter sells slowly at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been inactive, with Straits quoted at 22¾c.@23c., gold; English at 21c., gold; Banca at 26c. Sales, 5 tons English, at 21c., and 5 tons refined do., at 22c., gold, ⅌ lb....Tin Plates have been less sought after, with Charcoal quoted at $10 25@$10 50; I. C. Coke, $7 95@$8 25; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8....Zinc inactive at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—No further additions have been made to the available supply, no arrivals having been reported since our last. The trade call for suitable grades of stock is fair and the inquiry for refining goods rather more urgent. Prices show firmness. Sales have been made of 316 puncheons St. Kitts, for refining, at 42c.; 80 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 40c. We quote: Cuba Muscovado, refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42½c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@50c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been fair, with prices ruling firm on desirable qualities.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite freely dealt in at a shade stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 5,300 bbls. Strained and good Strained, (part to arrive,) at $2 20@$2 30; quoted at the close at $2 27½@$2 30 for Standard, and $2 35 for good do.; 400 bbls. small pks., at $2 37½; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50; and 550 bbls. Pale, at $4 25@$5 75, ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at from $2 70@$3; City Pitch, $2 62½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy; sales, 155 bbls. Merchantable, part at 37c.; quoted at the close at 36½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The demand for most kinds has been comparatively limited, with values, however, in most instances, fairly supported. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Crude Sperm, $1 53@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 75@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 80@$1 85; Lard-oil, 87½c.@97½c.; Red-oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil at from 85c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@50c.; Yellow do. at 59c.@61c.; White do. at 67½c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull, on the basis of 5c., in bulk; sales, 5,000 bbls., August delivery, at 5c....Refined held more firmly at 12⅛c. here, and 12c. at Philadelphia, on, however, a very slow movement; sales here, 2,000 bbls. at 12⅛c....Refined in cases quoted at 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7½c.@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been further advanced quite sharply in view of the exciting reports from the West, but trade has been comparatively tame. Sales have been reported here of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22; 25 bbls. two-year-old do. at $19, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 50. And, for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., August, and 1,000 bbls., September options, at $22 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in fair request at the advanced figures of 8⅞c.@9c. for City....Cut-meats scarce and wanted, prices favoring holders. Sales 1,000 fresh Hams at 14½c.; 1,200 Smoked Hams at 16c.@16½c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 8c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; and 13,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part 10 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb....Bacon, in more demand and held with increasing firmness. Sales 250 bxs. City Long Clear, part at 10¾c.; for Short Clear, Winter deliveries, bids of 9c. were reported....Lard has been quoted a shade stronger, but has been quiet for early delivery, while the inquiry for forward delivery has been fairly active, especially for late months; sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 300 tcs. very good to prime Western Steam at 12 7-16@12½c.; 120 tcs. City Steam and Kettle within the range of 12¼c.@12½c., and small lots of Refined on the basis of 13c. for Continental lots. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., July options, at 12½c.@12 9-16c.; 3,500 tcs., September, at 12⅝c.@12 11-16c., closing with 12⅝c. bid, and 1,500 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, chiefly at 10½c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been in limited jobbing demand at about old figures. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $13@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western....Butter has been selling rather slowly within the previous range, the advantage in most instances having been in favor of buyers. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@35c. for extra choice; 16c.@22c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese meets with a comparatively ready sale at firm prices, with Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 10½c.@13c., chiefly at 11c.@12½c. for good to choice, and 12¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 6c.@11¼c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Rough Flax has been in fair demand on the basis of $2 10. Clover quiet and quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Timothy at $3 25@$3 37½ ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed more active at $2 25@$2 37½, gold, ⅌ bushel. Sales, 15,000 bags, May shipments, at $2 35, gold, 60 days.

SOAP—Has been in rather better jobbing demand, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—The demand for Refining stock has been good, and prices of suitable qualities have shown firmness. The trade inquiry has been moderate. Sales have been made to-day of 1,678 hhds., 9,968 bags, and 350 bxs., including 480 hhds. common to prime Refining stock, chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@8⅛c.; 265 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 103 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 120 hhds. do., damaged, at 6⅝c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal (rumored) at 9c.@9⅛c.; 343 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; 67 hhds. do., very common, at 7c.; 210 bxs. do. at 7c.; 140 bxs. do. at 7⅝c.; 4,100 bags Pernambuco, at 7 9-16c., and 5,868 bags Bahia at 7⅝c. And last evening, 477 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; Manila bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow about steady, but not very active. Sales equal to 235,000 lbs. common to strictly prime at 7½c.@7½c.@8 3-16c. ⅌ lb....Of Stearine 25 tcs. City sold at 14½c.; and 75 tcs. Western, part for forward delivery, at 14c.

TEAS—Have been in more request at full rates; sales, 1,000 half chests Green, and 1,400 half chests Japan, and 2,000 half chests Oolong on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been good for Western Leaf, fair for Seed Leaf, and moderate for Havana at unchanged rates. Sales include 600 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@15c.; 183 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7c.@8c., 250 cases 1872 do. at 6¾c.@30c.; 20 cases 1873 State at 6c.; 133 cases 1873 Pennsylvania, on private terms; 67 cases 1873 Wisconsin on private terms. We quote Western Leaf thus: Common to good Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; common Leaf, 9c.@10½c.; Medium, 9c.@11c.; Good, 10c.@12½c.; Fine, 11½c.@14c.; Selections, 12½c. and 16c.; light cutting Lugs, 6½c.@10c.; light cutting Leaf, 12½c.@16c. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Connecticut Seconds, 10c.@16c.; New-York assorted lots, 6c.@8c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 10c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@6c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 5c.@6c. Crops of 1871 and 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Selections, 32c.@45c.; New-York Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 6c.@10c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 6c.@10c.; Wrappers, 25c.@40c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 6½c.@7c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 6c.@7c.; Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts, 5c.@9c. And Havana thus: Common, 60c.@70c.; Good, 75c.@90c.; Fine, $1@$1 10. And Yara, assorted lots, 75c.@80c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@16c.; Black Work, good and fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 20c.@23c.; Bright Work, good and fine, 25c.@40c., (in bond,) ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Arctic quoted up to $1 05, gold; sales, 2,500 lbs.

WHISKY—Higher and in good demand; sales, 250 bbls. at $1; and 50 bbls. at $1 01 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The general market has been fairly active, and values on nearly all desirable grades of stock have shown decided firmness. There has been a good inquiry for supplies for manufacturing purposes, especially for Domestic, holders of which have been quite confident in their views. Foreign has been attracting more attention than usual, with Montevideo, Australian, Syrian, and Cape in most favor with purchasers. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 305,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 45c.@55c., chiefly at 52c.@55c.; 71,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 37c.@43c.; 23,000 lbs. Washed at 40c.@56c.; 49,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@92½c.; 115,000 lbs. Combing at from 42½c.@62½c. for Unwashed and Washed stock; 23,000 lbs. Colorado, part at 37c.; 45,000 lbs. Georgia at 35c.@41c.; 22 bales Shearing on private terms; 85 bales Lambs' at 45c.@52c.; 140 bales Lambs' at 45c.@52c.; 140 bales do. Pulled, part at 47c.; 171 pks. and 37,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 45c.@50c.; 321,000 lbs. Texas at 18c.@36½c.; 96,000 lbs. California Fall at 17c.@25c.; 205 bales and 112,000 lbs. California Spring at 30c.@40c.; 3,800 lbs. California Pulled, part at 30c.; 2,800 lbs. Mexican, 5,000 lbs. East India, 250,000 lbs. Syrian Unwashed, on private terms; 90 bales and 120,000 lbs. Montevideo, part at 37c.; 14 bales Donskoi at 32½c., gold; 86 bales and 65,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@36½c.; 77,000 lbs. Australian and New-Zealand at 33c.@55c., and 5,000 lbs. Noils, part at 32½c. And at Boston, 1,000 bales California Spring at equal to current rates.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ⅌ lb
X to XXX	45 @57½
Picklock	57½ @65
No. 1 Fleece	43 @65
No. 2 Fleece	40 @48
Southern, coarse to fine	30 @40
Tub-washed Fleece	50 @58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15 @37
New-Mexico Fleece	17 @27
California Spring Clip	22 @38
California Fall Clip and Lambs	15 @27
Extra Pulled	45 @50
Super Pulled	45 @52
No. 1 Pulled	28 @35
Lambs' Pulled	40 @52
Donskoi	20 @38
Montevideo	16 @36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18 @32
Rio Grande	17 @30
Mexican	17 @21½
Cape	33 @38
Cape Pulled	50 @60
Combing Wool	38 @63
Australian Wool	37 @55
South American Pulled, common to extra	35 @80
East India Wool	14 @30
Noils	20 @50
Camels' Hair	16 @22
Sheep-skins, foreign	22 @29

FREIGHTS—A more active movement has been noted in the line of berth freights, but at generally much lower rates, the chief business having been in the way of Grain, Flour, Cheese, and Tobacco engagements. The chartering movement was quite limited in all lines at about former figures. Some inquiry prevailed for vessels suited to the Grain, Petroleum, and Tobacco trades, at current quotations, but the market, as a whole, was dull....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 8,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 200 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 200 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 450 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@55s.; 5,100 bxs. Cheese at 50s.@60s., chiefly at 60s....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6¾d. ⅌ bushel; 1,800 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; 208 hhds. Tobacco at 35s....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 80,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 3,800 bxs. Cheese, chiefly at 55s. ⅌ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, an Italian brig, 299 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s.@5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol Channel, a British bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 3d., or, if direct, at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, a German bark, 676 tons, hence, with about 4,600 quarters Grain, at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at equal to 11½d. ⅌ bushel....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 628 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Lisbon, an American brig, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, reported on the basis of 17c. ⅌ bushel....For Venice, an American bark, 328 tons, with Tobacco, from City Point, reported at 80s....For the Windward, a British bark, 378 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ⅌ bbl....For a port north of Hatteras, an American bark, 328 tons, with Molasses, reported from Sagua, at $3 50....For New-York, a British bark, 300 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, higher, and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 10¼, closed at $1 10¼, spot or July; $1 07½@$1 07¾, August; $1 05⅛, September; No. 3 do., $1 02@$1 02½; Rejected, 91c. Corn dull and lower at 64½c.@64¾c. for No. 2 Mixed; closed at the inside price, spot or July; 63¾c. August; Rejected, 62c. Oats dull and lower at 50c.@57c. for No. 2, spot; 50½c.@51½c. for No. 2, July. Rye firmer and scarce at 80c.@82c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Pork excited; prices higher at $24@$24 25, spot or July; $23 50@$23 60, August; September sold at $23 75@$24 40; closed at the inside price. Lard firm and higher at $11 75@$11 80, spot; $11 77, August. Whisky sold at 95c. Freights quiet and weak: Corn, to Buffalo, 3c. At the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed lower at $1 09, July; $1 06¼, August. Corn, 64½c., July. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 204,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 164,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Butter fairly active; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 30c.@32c.; Western do., 22c.@25c.; Firkins, 20c.@22c. Cheese steady; New-York State Prime, 12c.@13c.; Western do., 11c.@11½c.; half skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs steady; State, fresh stock, 21c.; Western do., 20c.@21c. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Cloverseed—Prime in fair demand at 10½c.@11c. Timothy, $3 25. Flaxseed, $1 90@$2. Flour in fair demand for best grades; others neglected; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 75@$7 25; high grades, $7 75@$9. Wheat—New in good demand; new Red, $1 30@$1 35; old do., $1 20; old Amber, $1 50@$1 51. Rye steady at $1 06. Corn dull; Yellow, 84c.@85c.; Mixed, 83c.@84c. Oats steady; White, 72c.@75c.; Mixed, 72c.@73c. Petroleum dull; Refined, 11¾c.@12c. Whisky held at $1 for Western in iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last 24 hours—14,452 bbls. Flour, 78,289 bushels Wheat, 260,735 bushels Corn, 33,400 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—3,950 bushels Wheat, 115,730 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—17,450 bushels Wheat, 10,800 bushels Corn, 10,100 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 5½c.; Oats, 5⅛c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on a range of $5 50@$8 for Western Spring at $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75; White Winter, $7@$7 75. Wheat quiet; prices nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 30@$1 33; do. No. 2 do., $1 25; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 28. Corn firm; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 69c.@71c. Oats firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 64c., held at 65c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat weak and irregular; sample lots of No. 3 Red $1 05@$1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15@$1 17. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c.@64½c. on the track. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 40c.@45c. according to location. Rye dull and lower at 90c.@95c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork higher at $23 50@$24. Dry-salted Meats firm and higher; Shoulders, 8c. buyer July. Bacon firm and higher; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Lard firm; Summer, 11¼c. Live Hogs firm; light, $5 85@$6; Bacon, $6@$6 75; Butcher's, 6¼c.@6¾c. Cattle slow; good through to choice corn-fed Texans, $3@$4 50; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 25@$4 50; prime to choice, $5 75@$6 12½. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye; 1,000 Hogs; 1,000 Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Wool firmer, but not quotably higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@53c.; Extra, 52c.@53c.; Medium, 52c.@52½c.; Coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 46c.@48c.; Medium, 50c.@52c.; Coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 60c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@32c.; Texas, Coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; California, Coarse, 20c.@25c.

TOLEDO, July 24.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Wabash, new, $1 33; August, $1 34; No. 3 do., $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, new, $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 13½, cash and August; $1 15, September; No. 1 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 16½; No. 2 Red, $1 13, spot; $1 13¼, August; No. 1 new Amber Illinois, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 16. Corn steady; High Mixed, 68c., spot; 66c., September; Low Mixed, 67½c.; Yellow, 68½c.; No Grade, 62c. Oats in good demand; spot, 39c., August; 38c., September; Michigan, 62c. Freights dull; nothing offering. Receipts—47,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—74,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and steady; Red, $1 05; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn firm; Mixed, 66c.@68c. Oats firm at 58c.@68c. Rye steady at 95c. Pork dull and unsettled; new held at $23 25; New held at $24. Lard firm and scarce; Summer, 11¼c.; Kettle, 13¼c.@14c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, $7 56¼@$7 75; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear held at 10½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Whisky in good demand and firm; advanced 1c.; sales at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35. Corn steady; sales 2,400 bushels Low Mixed at 77c. Corn-meal—$1 80 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged: Shorts, $10; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87½ to the Hudson, $3 62½ to New-York. Lake Receipts—15,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,200 bushels Wheat, 597,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat active and higher for Southern; shade lower for Western; choice White and Amber $1 40@$1 45; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 25@$1 28. Corn dull and nominal for Southern; Southern White, 90c.@91c; Southern Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, 78c.@79c. Oats weaker; Southern, 66c.@70c.; Western Mixed, 63c.@65c.; do. White, 68c.@70c. Rye firmer at 85c.@90c. Hay flat at $21@$25. Provisions very strong and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky firmer at $1.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 19 for No. 1; $1 15⅛ for No. 2; August, $1 12⅛; September, $1 08¼. Oats steady at 53c. for No. 2. Corn, lower at 64c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye nominally 96c. for No. 1. Barley firmer at $1 05 for No. 2 Spring, September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 52,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged and quiet at 78c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged; White, 65c. Rye dull and lower at 80c. Pork active and higher at $24. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Clear, 11¾c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾c.; Plain, 14½c. Lard, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky, 96c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Wheat—There is some inquiry for Wheat, with sales of two cars New White Michigan to arrive, at $1 55. Rye is steady. Corn firm, with a moderate demand; sales, 2,000 bushels Western Mixed to arrive, at 80c. Barley-Malt quiet. Oats higher, with a fair demand and moderate supply; sales, three cars No. 2 Mixed Western at 70c., and 141 bags State at 70c.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 14 for Old; $1 22 for New; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 10. Corn steady at 72c.@73c. Oats steady at 65c. for No. 1 State; 64c. for No. 2; 66c. for White. Petroleum steady at 9½c.@10c. for Standard White; 13c. for State Test.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 273 bales; gross, 395 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,434 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,854 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,449 bales; gross, 1,799 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,886 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 3,120 bales; sales, 2,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 60 bales; gross, 119 bales; exports coastwise, 96 bales; sales, 165 bales; spinners, 145 bales; stock, 4,343 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 60 bales; gross, 269 bales; exports to Great Britain, 247 bales; coastwise, 248 bales; sales, 430 bales; spinners, 230 bales.

MOBILE, July 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 26 bales; exports coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,918 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 225 bales; exports coastwise, 605 bales; sales, 700 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Cotton—Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 61 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,007 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 664 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,375 bales; to France, 1,693 bales; sales, 675 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 83 bales; gross, 83 bales; exports coastwise, 104 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 416 bales; gross, 416 bales; exports coastwise, 1,164 bales; sales, 651 bales.

GALVESTON, July 24.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 18 bales; stock, 5,933 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 154 bales; exports coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 432 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

White vs. White; memorandum for counsel.

Engert vs. Engert; order of reference granted.

Johnson vs. Schreyer; motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Soher vs. Fargo; motion to resettle order of June 2, 1874, denied, without costs.

Loof vs. Wolf; granted.

Kelly vs. Herrick; memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Gurley et al. vs. Maltby; motion denied, without costs.

Komer vs. Heine; the allegations in the complaint beginning "and entered with a partnership," and ending "abandoned the said business," ordered to be struck out as redundant, with $10 costs.

Knapp vs. Roche; order of reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In re petition of Hirsch; Mead vs. Ellison; applications granted.

Schreyer vs. Schreyer; there is no foundation for the allowance claimed.

Harrison vs. Harrison; motion granted; plaintiff has leave to amend.

Leggett vs. Mayer; sureties discharged.

Dealy, Executor, vs. Cunningham; motion granted.

Ryerson et al. vs. Sullivan [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—With the Tide—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Don Cæsar de Bazan—Streets of New-York—W. L. Street.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Faustus and Mephistopheles.—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Day—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—Art Exhibition—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Our readers will doubtless be relieved to find that no contribution of any importance was made yesterday to the extraordinary literature of the Beecher-Tilton controversy. Mr. Tilton's abuse of the defendant's attorneys will hardly serve to strengthen his case. Any attempt to execute his alarming threat of complicating the business in hand by an elaborate comparison of the standing of the ladies of his acquaintance with that of the ladies of Mr. Beecher's acquaintance, will certainly result in closing the columns of all respectable newspapers against him and his "case." In the peculiar dialect of the controversy, "this new aspect flung upon the case like a shadow," will be a very likely way of bringing about its total eclipse. It seems that everything now depends upon what Mr. Moulton has got to say, and, since he is reported to be in daily consultation with Gen. Butler, who seems to have been attracted by the carrion-like odor of the case, he will probably say something remarkable. Let us hope that he will at least infuse some of Gen. Butler's intelligible English into the controversy.

Somebody ought to be indicted for manslaughter on the evidence taken at the inquest into the death of the laborer who was killed in the Fourth avenue tunnel. It would be difficult to imagine a more reckless and culpable piece of carelessness than that which left a huge mass of loose rock, supported only by a wooden prop, hanging over the heads of men working below. Three men left the work on the day before it fell, because of its obviously insecure position, and yet the contractor who had his attention called to the state of the rock, considered it perfectly safe. The Coroner's Jury censured this person for his neglect of sufficient precaution in examining the condition and danger of the tunnel, but until Grand Juries occupy themselves with the criminal aspects of such cases, men's lives will continue to be at the mercy of the greed or recklessness of such employers. It would be interesting to know whether the Board of Supervisory Engineers, who have "the entire charge and control" of this improvement, and who are paid eight dollars a day for seeing that the work is properly conducted, found leisure to examine the fatal mass of rock.

Reports from the South-west indicate that a general raiding is in progress by members of four tribes—the Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Comanches. Further north—that is to say, north of the Indian Territory—the Sioux are threatening and troublesome; but the seat of the difficulty is about the Wichita Agency. There the raiding parties are cutting off the lines of communication of several posts. From Wyoming Territory, to the north, we have tidings of incursions and alarms from the parties of hostile or menacing bands which keep the border in a ferment every Summer. Nevertheless, when the reports are carefully analyzed, there seems no valid reason for the apprehension of any "general Indian war." We have just such terrifying stories every Summer. As Gen. Sherman caustically remarks, the same Indians that are now out on a war of extermination will be back after Government rations next Fall. We observe that Friend Miles, regardless of the criticisms of his co-religionists, continues to give a warlike tone to his dispatches. Alive to the pressing exigency of the moment, he wants more troops.

The Canadians are discussing the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with considerable animation. While many of our own people consider that the advantages of such a treaty would be one-sided—"unilateral," as Mr. Sumner used to say—the Canadians positively assert that the principal benefits would accrue to the people of the United States. Our own returns show a large balance of trade in our favor; but the Dominion Government, whose statistics we have reason to consider more accurate, show that during the thirteen years following the exchange of treaty ratifications the international traffic left us a gold balance of $95,575,957. Nevertheless, the Canadians favor reciprocity. They say a near market is better than a distant one; it is more convenient to trade with one's neighbors; and they prefer the small profits of American trade to any other.

A new field is opened for Ring fugitives. The American colony in Europe has grown so inconveniently large as to be conspicuous; and a California newspaper chronicles the fact that a defaulting County Treasurer from that State has "turned up" in one of the Fiji Islands, where he has a plantation and a flock of native wives. We cordially recommend this Pacific Paradise, with the dusky houris thrown in, to the lingering friends of Genet, Connolly, and Sweeny, who may be meditating flight and know not where to go.

DRAWBACKS TO CITY LIFE.

The persons who live along the line of the Providence, Old Colony, and Hartford and Erie Railroads complain bitterly of the nuisance occasioned by the incessant screeching of the whistles. Some time ago, it appears, the dwellers near the Albany and Boston Railroad made similar complaints, and took such steps to redress the evil that the management was very soon induced to suppress it altogether.

These facts ought to be at least as interesting to our readers as the transcendental bosh which Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher wrote to each other. For the inhabitants of New-York City suffer grievously from nuisances of various kinds, and they are in the habit of submitting to their grievances with a steadfastness which would be highly commendable if it were exhibited in the cause of honesty and good government. Statistics prove the sad truth that our City is one of the most unhealthy in the world—more unhealthy, as a general rule, than Shanghai, Calcutta, or Madras. When 402 children die in a single week, in a total population of not exceeding a million, it is quite clear that there must be something very wrong in the conditions of life here. And what is the cause of this wholesale slaughter? Mere climate is not so trying here as it is in many parts of the world where the rate of mortality is low, compared with ours. The natural situation of the city, everybody admits, is unusually favorable to cleanliness, good drainage, and good health. But the people have thrown away these advantages by allowing their city to fall alternately into the hands of thieves and fools. When the thieves have had a long spell of power, the tax-payers become indignant, and turn them out. Then begins an era of incompetence—such as Havemeyer has doomed us to undergo—and the general condition of the city is not much improved, except that the people are not ruthlessly plundered. The result of all this is that the city is allowed to go gradually to rack and ruin. Let anybody strike off from the fashionable avenues on either side of the town, and see what a horrible state the streets and houses are in. Take, even, Second avenue, above Twentieth street, and look at the condition of the pavement; or go to Peck slip, and thereabouts, and look at the wharves and piers, and see the black mass of sewerage which lies there weltering in the sun. Anyone who goes through the City with his eyes open will not wonder that so terrible a rate of mortality exists here—he will only be surprised that a pestilence does not periodically sweep through our filthy streets.

Corruption and maladministration have done it all. The very persons who are employed to guard against the establishment of horrible nuisances in the midst of the City are easily won over by the enemies of the public. There is, for instance, the "rendering" nuisance, so often complained of. It is quite clear that such operations should not be allowed to go on in or near a great city under any circumstances. Yet the Board of Health permits them. Some of the establishments were ordered from their old positions, but they have only been removed a little further up town. There is one at the foot of Forty-third street, which the people who live in that region—even so far away as Fifth avenue—will find out all about when they return to town. The whole air is poisoned for two or three miles, in whichever way the wind happens to be blowing. Now, why has the Board of Health permitted this monstrous injury to be inflicted on thousands of citizens? The pestilence-breeders who carry on the rendering establishment may say that their trade does not cause bad smells. But are their lies to be believed against the evidence of every man or woman who happens to possess such a thing as a nose? The entire gang of "renderers" ought to be driven far beyond the limits of the City, and the Board of Health ought to see that it is done.

Again, there is the nuisance referred to at the outset of these remarks. The perpetual shrieking of railroad whistles, and beating of bells, and blowing off of steam may seem a slight nuisance to those who do not suffer from it, but in reality it is a very serious one. Vanderbilt's railroad has directly caused the sacrifice of many lives—and indirectly it has killed many more. In one of the best parts of the City, it raises a din which is usually associated in the minds of readers of Milton with the infernal regions. Along the course of the road, on each side, there are thousands of houses, and we all know that among the inmates of these houses there must be many sick and dying. The mother recovering from a serious illness, for whom the doctor is anxious only to secure sleep; the child in the torments of fever; the father needing only rest and peace to restore him to health—these and hundreds of similar cases of suffering abound in every great city. In the midst of scores of them, Vanderbilt's whistles and bells keep up a perpetual clang night and day—more, indeed, by night than day. And it is to be considered that all this is totally unnecessary. A proper system of signals would render it needless for an engine driver to come shrieking through the streets as if a thousand demons were after him. But such a system of signals would cost a little money, and render necessary the employment of a few more men, and anything of that kind is objectionable to the railway King. The remedy in such cases rests with the people. They should unite to suppress a nuisance which ought never to have been tolerated in the midst of a great city. If a number of the inhabitants of the district half destroyed by Vanderbilt were even to make a proper representation to the Grand Jury, they would find it immensely to their advantage. At present the custom is to put up with everything which proceeds from people whose wealth or insolence leads them to disregard the comfort and rights of others. This is a custom against which we have kept up a long fight, as our readers know, and until it is superseded by the healthier custom of every citizen insisting on having due regard paid to his just and lawful rights, we shall never get rid of our City nuisances.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The question of balancing the budget plays a much more important part in French politics than appears on the surface. A chronic state of Ministerial crisis, interminable debates about what shall be the true definition of the existing Government, and exciting combinations threatening the existence of the Assembly, do not touch the daily life of the people so closely as the intolerable dearness of the necessaries of life and the continued demand for fresh taxes. The retirement of M. Magne was partly due to the odium which he had incurred on account of his imprudent displays of Bonapartist sympathy, but it was also due to the entire break-down of the financial calculations by which he expected to balance the revenues and expenditures of the financial year.

The revenues of the year are over five and a quarter millions of dollars less than the estimates, and for this deficit M. Magne could suggest no other remedy than fresh additions to the very taxes which are already so exorbitant as to be in danger of becoming unproductive. How tightly the French people have been made to feel the screw of taxation may be inferred from the following figures: Coffee, which lately yielded some five millions of dollars of duty, now yields fourteen millions; the returns from sugar, which used to be twenty-one millions, are now thirty-five millions. Stamp and registration duties have risen from a total of ninety-five to one hundred and fifteen millions, and are still $3,500,000 short of the estimates. The revenue from Customs used to be $27,000,000; it has now reached $52,000,000, and is still nearly two millions short. Six laws have been passed in two years, increasing the duties on beverages, and articles of food have been burdened in nearly similar proportion.

The question now before the Assembly is how to supply a deficit of five and a quarter millions of dollars created by the diminished productiveness of taxation, and another five millions created by the refusal of the Assembly to vote new taxes at the beginning of the year. As M. Magne's ingenuity has been baffled in finding anything to tax which is not exorbitantly taxed already, it is not likely that the rather common-place ability of his successor will be more lucky in solving the financial problem. It seems probable, therefore, that the Assembly will fall back on the proposal steadfastly resisted by the Ex-Minister of Finance, to decrease the amount of the installments by which the State is repaying its indebtedness to the Bank of France.

The sum originally borrowed from the national banking institution to meet the pressing necessities of the country in a crisis of its fortunes, was over three hundred millions of dollars. Under the rate of repayment established in 1871, of forty millions a year, the indebtedness has now been reduced to $174,000,000. By way of getting rid of the impending deficit of ten millions of dollars in the budget of 1875, it is proposed to repay the bank by annual installments of thirty instead of forty millions, and so extend the period of reimbursement from four years to five years and a half. The authority of M. Thiers has been pleaded against this plan, the Ex-President having stated that the bank ought to be repaid at the rate of sixty instead of forty millions a year. But, as has been pointed out, the credit of the State and the strength of the bank have greatly improved since that time, and neither of them have anything to fear from a slight postponement of the ultimate settlement between them. The great $600,000,000 loan has been successfully negotiated; the bank notes in circulation have been reduced from six hundred to four hundred and eighty millions—what we would call "heroic" contraction—while the coin reserve has increased from one hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty millions of dollars. It will be seen that France is passing through a financial experience somewhat similar to our own—only there is this difference in her favor, that with far less elasticity of resources, she has made more earnest efforts to put the bank, which performs for her some of the functions of our Treasury, in a position to resume specie payments.

THE SARATOGA MEETING.

The race meeting which opens at Saratoga to-day is likely to prove memorable in the history of the American turf. Since *Longfellow's* famous encounter with *Bassett* for the Saratoga Cup, no event has taken place which has more fully aroused the public interest, or promised more completely to reward it, than the struggle for the same trophy which brings together in a single field such horses as *Preakness, Springbok, Katie Pease*, and *Wanderer*. *Tom Bowling*, unhappily, will scarcely be in condition to appear, if, indeed, he ever appears again upon a race track, and the question of his supremacy must be relegated to that limbo of unsolved problems of the sort in which backers of Yale and Harvard just now find a meagre consolation. Certainly, the supporters of *Preakness* are not backward in affirming that in his best condition the son of *Lucy Fowler* would be no match for their favorite in his present form, and equally certain is it that Mr. Sanford's great horse was never in such form as now.

The McDaniel stable, too, does not lack adherents who believe that *Springbok* and *Katie Pease* are invincible, and although neither has yet contended during the present season with any antagonist of anything like equal strength, their running at Jerome Park during the Summer meeting was such as to justify all the admiration with which they are regarded. *Wanderer*, from having been less of late in the public eye, ranks somewhat lower in public favor. Yet all who remember his previous achievements cannot but acknowledge that the horse which beats him will be put to his best paces. From among these four the "knowing ones" predict that the winner must be selected. The surprises of the season, however, have been too many, both at Long Branch and Fordham, to justify too implicit a confidence in the favorites, and it may be that some outsider will carry off the coveted trophy. With horses like *Ill-Used, Whisper*, and *Survivor*, not to mention *Fellowcraft*, in the field, prophecy is apt to prove a rash business. Whichever is the winner will succeed to the laurels which *Tom Bowling* has been called upon so prematurely to resign.

Scarcely second to this in interest, and preceding it in point of time, is the race for the Travers Stakes to-day, for which, it is said, there are as many as twenty probable starters. Moreover, the contest will be almost unique in the number of recent runners who will compete in it. The favorites—with the exception of *Atilla*, who has run but twice this season, winning each time—have each in turn beaten or been beaten by the others. Still more curious is the fact that *Saxon, Brigand*, and *Aaron Pennington*, in three successive contests, in turn passed the winning-post first, second, and third respectively. Add to these *Reform* and *Regardless*, whose fine performances at Monmouth Park put them in the foremost rank of the present generation of three-year olds, and it will be seen that it is an exceedingly difficult task for the most experienced turfman to pick the winner.

These will, undoubtedly, prove the leading attractions of the meeting. But the programme is crowded with other events only less important than these. It may safely be said that no meeting has been held in America, for many years, which at all equaled this in the average excellence of its nominations or the importance of its contests. The attendance will, doubtless, be very great, and if the Saratoga people be wise, they will take measures to dissipate, so far as possible, the unpleasant impressions produced by the extortions to which the visitors at the regatta were subjected.

AN END OF SUMMER.

After all, we are not having such a very long nor such a very hot Summer. It is now the end of July; the Summer solstice is already passed. The days are growing shorter, and the inevitably cooler nights are near at hand. Our seasons crowd each other as they hurry onward, and we no sooner become familiar with the face of one than the form of another jostles away that which we have just welcomed. It was but yesterday that we were wondering how we should wear away the Summer, and behold! the Summer is well-nigh spent. There is a little pause between day and day which all late frequenters of the City streets have noticed. It is a movable period somewhere between midnight and the first gray dawning, when the wheels of time seem to stand still. The belated traveler or unhappy wight whose fate compels him to work all night, notes the cool hour when the sultry heats of the hottest Summer sink in the earth for a while. The last battle of the day's business dies away. The last hackney coach from the night-train has driven away from the hotel, and the earliest milk-wagons and vegetable vans from the North River ferries have not yet vexed the air with their clatter. There falls a solemn hush over the stony ways in the centre of the City. It is a sepulchral silence that the day-time traveler knows not of. This, you say at once, is the pause between yesterday and to-morrow. It is the "dead watch and middle of the night." Between Summer and Autumn there comes just such a solemn pause. It is now.

Our hottest weather is in June and July. To be sure, there are some fierce days in August; and in that month are some weeks, even, when the air seems not so much incandescent, as molten. In the dog-days, as we call them, the air is more oppressive, possibly, than are the fierce, dry heats of earlier Summer. There is a sticky steaminess in the atmosphere that is unendurable, sickening, and life-wearying. Perspiration oozes at every pore; garments become malodorous with animal steam, and life is literally a burden. But this is not so much hot weather as an unnatural and phenomenal condition of the all-embracing air. The thermometer marks no such portentous range as it did in those hot days that we remember in June and July. And, after the day is done, miserable and clammy though it has been, we find a coolness in the City streets and squares at night which makes sleep possible and life comfortable under the unaccustomed blanket. Something like the white glory of a perfect noon is the perfect glory of a midsummer day. In June, we should say, in our latitude, there comes a time when the roses are at their best; the violets have not done with the sun; the earth stands still in its miracle of beauty. To-morrow we shall see no more violets, and the shrill cricket will sound his strident pipe in the meadow. To-day it is Summer; to-morrow it will be Fall.

Therefore, we say again, it has not been so hard nor so hot a Summer as we might have had. We are very well aware that other hot days are coming. Some belated pleasure-seekers have yet their holiday before them, but, as the New-Englanders say, the heart of Summer is broken. We know the worst, and from this time on, the days shorten like man's fading years; the grass loses its lush greenness, and the trees give up the brilliancy of their verdure. So, remarks the philosophic *Jaques*, "we ripe and ripe, and then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot." The chill, bright Autumn presses so hard upon the fleeting Summer, in our swiftly revolving year, we are no long kept in the embraces of either. In those dull regions of the Pacific where they have perennial Summer and strawberries all the year around, they know nothing of this marvelous melting of season into season. But here, in the temperate zone of the Atlantic, each day is a surprise; each week unrolls a fresh section of the ever-moving panorama. Let us who stay at home, therefore, take heart. The Summer is going, going, gone. While we murmur at the sweltering heat, lo! it is vanished, and we stand on the threshold of Autumn.

TRUNKS.

To the thoughtful traveler, at this season of the year, one of the questions which most naturally occur relates to the future size of trunks. What, he meditatively asks himself, will be the baggage of twenty or thirty years hence? He, perhaps, has seen stowed away in an attic what was considered a large trunk in former days. If he is a man well advanced in life, he can remember when such trunks were in use. His reflections take a mathematical turn. He naturally states a proposition after the manner of computations based upon the figures of the census. Like the Chicago of the future, the prospective Saratoga trunk looms up before his imagination in appalling dimensions. In the year 1900 the ordinary size of such an article of baggage will, as he finds by careful calculation, be five feet long, four feet high, and three and a half feet wide, and its weight, when pretty well packed, from one-half to three-quarters of a ton.

But whatever is likely to be the size of trunks a quarter of a century hence, their present weight and dimensions are becoming a matter of considerable practical importance on the score of humanity, if on no other ground. Great attention has, of late years, been given to the subject of cruelty to animals. One of the main objects of efforts in this direction has been to promote, by teaching the principles of practical benevolence in general, feelings of consideration toward our fellow human beings. That great success has, in some respects, been met with in the furtherance of this object is a fact which we have not the slightest wish to dispute. But somehow, the sympathy thus excited does not appear to have extended to poor working men who have the handling of heavy baggage. A lean, out-of-condition pair of horses, pulling a street-car, with sixty-five passengers, up a steep grade, on a warm day, justly awakens compassion. A half-sick hotel porter, in hot weather, almost sinking under the weight of a huge trunk, is a spectacle which has apparently much less influence upon the sensibilities. We by no means object to the feeling which is shown for the quadruped; but it would appear to be but fair that at least half the same amount of commiseration should be expended upon the biped's sufferings.

A good deal of remark is often made about the decline of hospitality in these times. We suspect that one reason for this deterioration is the modern trunk. To welcome friends is one thing. To welcome their baggage is another. A big trunk is hard to get up stairs, not to speak of its tendency during that process to break banisters and knock holes in the plastering. And then, it is a troublesome thing to move around. It always has one, generally two, and not unfrequently all four, of its rollers off. As it is too heavy to be lifted about when the room is swept, it must be dragged. The effect of this upon the carpet is apt to be the reverse of beneficial. If there are a number of guests, and they all come with one, and some of them with two trunks a piece, of course the little inconveniences we have mentioned are multiplied. If people in old times were more pleased than they are now to see a carriage-load of friends come to stay a couple of weeks with them, it was probably owing, in some degree, to the circumstance that the arrival of the carriage was not succeeded by that of a large two-horse wagon half filled with the visitors' baggage.

But the great increase in the size of trunks notwithstanding these disadvantages which we have mentioned, and others that might be specified, is likely, if it continues, to be productive of some very important benefits. If the articles in question grow to be much larger, people will be obliged to stay at home a great deal more than they do at present. Viewed in this light, the subject we have been considering is to those who have had occasion to observe and lament the general decline of domestic tastes, suggestive of some very pleasing reflections. The temporary evils which at different periods spring up in society often produce their own antidote. Of this truth the big trunk may yet prove itself a marked illustration. That uneasy feeling which induces the desire to be perpetually moving, and which fills our railroad trains with people who are going nowhere in particular, would receive little check from moral lectures about the cultivation of mental tranquillity and about the happy influences of home life. But the necessity for always packing an immense piece of baggage before starting, and the expense of purchasing the amount of clothing needed to fill the vast receptacle, will perhaps be the means of keeping at home many a family upon whom other considerations might produce little effect.

COTTON STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION OF THE MEMPHIS COTTON EXCHANGE.

Memphis, Tenn., July 24.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the Cotton Exchange made a report, derived from 84 responses from West Tennessee, 82 from North Mississippi, 84 from Arkansas, north of the Arkansas River, and 15 from North Alabama, of the average date of July 15, as follows: Of 265 responses, 108 report favorable weather since the 15th ult., 157 report too dry, and 1 too wet; 171 report more favorable weather to date than the corresponding date of last year. Two and three-fourths per cent. of the crop planted has been abandoned from drought and overflow. Forty-two per cent. of the crop was planted early. Of the early planting, 170 report better stands than last year, and 95 report not so good. Of the late planting, 165 report better stands, and 100 not so good. Of early planting 206 report the crop well forward and bolled. Late planting, 140 report favorably. On labor, 166 report the labor working well, and 100 moderately well to bad. Of early planting, 141 report a better conditional crop than last year, 52 as good, and 53 not so good. Of late planting, 102 report better, 74 as well, and 90 not so good.

Responses to the general condition of the crop indicate it has been better cultivated than for years, but that it is suffering materially from the drought; that danger is apprehended from frost upon so late a crop, with slight indications of rust and blight. Twenty-nine per cent. of the crop planted did not come up before June 1. Nineteen and three-quarters per cent. was planted after the 20th of May. Eighty-six report good corn crops, 88 fair, and 90 inferior. One hundred and forty-one report good wheat crops, 81 moderate to poor. Fifty-seven report good oat crops, 174 moderate to poor. Grasses generally are poor owing to drought.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Senator Brownlow has been asked to deliver the address at the Iowa State Fair in Des Moines, Sept. 10.

Hon. Ben. H. Hill has expressed a willingness to accept a nomination for Congress from the Democrats of the Ninth District of Georgia.

Augustus Picard, of Rochester, is 107 years old, and never tasted tea, coffee, or butter; but he likes his bitters, and is an inveterate smoker.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard appeals to the Georgians to let the name of Alexander H. Stephens stand upon the roll of Representatives until the day of his death.

Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., and Rev. James Freeman Clarke, both Unitarians, recently occupied orthodox pulpits in Hartford, Conn., on same Sunday.

Dr. P. W. Brown, a Richmond, Va., physician, who died recently, left his entire estate, valued at $60,000, to establish a hospital for foundlings in that city.

Vermont papers say that Hon. Frederick Billings, who is staying at his home in Woodstock, is steadily recovering, and promises ultimately to regain sound health.

Baltimore has a rumor that Judge Henry H. Goldsborough, who was Republican candidate for Controller of Maryland last Fall, is to have a prominent position in its Custom-house.

Kate Stoddard arrived at the Auburn Insane Asylum on Tuesday evening. The *Advertiser* says that she was placed in the female ward, and will be kept from the gaze of curious visitors.

State Treasurer Raines has nearly recovered his health, and expects to leave the Utica Asylum in a few days. He intends to pass several weeks at his home, and to return to his official duties in September.

Hon. William Lowndes, Jr., who announced that he would decline a re-election to Congress, has reconsidered the matter, and says that he will accept the Republican nomination if tendered with any degree of unanimity.

An Iowa paper reports the following as the actual form of a marriage service in a town in that State: "Join your right hands. Do you want one another?" (They both answer, "Yes.") "Well, then, *have* one another. You're man and wife."

The Massachusetts Board of State Commissioners on the Hoosac Tunnel is now composed of Hon. William B. Washburn, Hon. Samuel M. Crosby, President Paul A. Chadbourne of Williams College, Hon. George C. Richardson, and Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

The suit of Angeline Amory against Samuel B. and John Amory, to break the will of the late James Amory, was decided against her in the United States District Court in Chicago last week, before Judges Davis and Drummond. Over half a million dollars was involved.

Dr. William Tibbits, one of the oldest inhabitants of Saratoga County, died suddenly in church in Mechanicsville on Sunday evening. It was noticed that he did not rise at the close of the prayer, and upon examination it was found that he was dead. He was eighty-two years old.

A bright little girl in New-Bedford, Mass., who wanted some canceled executive postage stamps, wrote to President Grant, without the knowledge of her friends, asking him to send her some. A few days later she proudly exhibited a letter from the President, inclosing a full set of uncanceled stamps and his photograph.

Hon. W. H. H. Bingham, in a letter formally accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Vermont, says: "Whatever may be the result of the election, we shall have the satisfaction of believing we have done our duty in attempting to place Vermont on that high standard she is destined to occupy as a political, moral, and commercial State." Vermont should prepare to get up.

They tell of a landlord in Newport, R. I., who lately, wishing to get rid of a sick tenant, threw several pails of water upon the floor of a room above, and allowed it to run through upon the poor consumptive's bed. Afterward, when the tenant had been removed, he hoisted a flag upon the premises by way of rejoicing and to show his disregard of public opinion. The tenant has since died.

Gen. Pope has issued a general order, announcing the death of Lieut. Col. Frederick Meyers, at Santa Fe, July 7, and saying: "Col. Myers was an officer of distinction and of unblemished integrity, whose administration of his public trust was always efficient, economical, and faithful. No higher eulogy needs to be pronounced upon him. His loss will be severely felt by the department which he served so long and so faithfully.

Hon. Thomas Whitehead, of the Virginia Sixth District, has brought down upon his head public condemnation from the Democratic State Committee, by announcing himself as a candidate for re-election in advance of the meeting of the convention. This course is in violation of a resolution adopted by the State Committee, and is denounced as injurious to the best interests of the party, and destructive of its discipline and organization.

The Richmond *Whig* is defining its position on the subject of settlers. It says: "If they come to rear their children and bury their dead here, then they become Virginians, and we have a right at all times to call upon them as such to guard what is left to Virginia. Adopted citizens like these are as distinct from the carpet-bagger and mere political adventurer as the mushroom is unlike the toadstool, or the salt-water terrapin differs from the mill-pond 'skill-pot.'"

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have completed the organization of the Treasurer's Department by the following appointments, to take effect August 1: Bayard Butler, Treasurer, in place of Edmund Smith, elected Second Vice President; John D. Taylor, Assistant Treasurer, in place of Bayard Butler, elected Treasurer; Benjamin F. Crawford, Cashier. Mr. Butler has been in the service of the company for nearly twenty years; the others are new appointments.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HOW DEMOCRATIC PROMISES OF REFORM WERE KEPT—THE SESSION TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

New-Haven, Conn., July 24.—The House has passed to-night the constitutional amendment resolutions, both providing for Fall elections and January sessions of the Legislature, but one declaring for biennial and the other for annual sessions and elections. The next Legislature must take its choice and pass by a two-thirds vote, and then the people will determine.

The matter of pauper legislation, in which much interest has been felt because of the army of tramps yearly infesting the State, has been continued to the next session, as has also a bill providing a board of engineers to supervise dams and reservoirs, which was suggested by the Mill River disaster.

All that will be done with conference legislation, if anything, will be to reduce licenses for the sale of ale and lager from $100 to $50. The Senate refused to exempt druggists who sell only for medicinal and mechanical purposes, on the ground that many drug-stores are the worst "rum holes" in the State.

The bill which passed the House, giving to married women the right to hold property in their own name, and to sue and be sued, was lost in the Senate. The main objection was that, while a woman might have valuable possessions, yet if she should refuse to pay her debts, her husband would be responsible.

A bill has passed designed to give Roman Catholic clergymen and teachers admission to reform schools to give special instruction to inmates. Both Houses have agreed on a bill regulating savings banks, the principal features of which partially divorce these banks from the national banks, punish officers who are parties to negotiations and commissions, and appoint two Bank Commissioners, at a salary of $2,500 each. The House passed a bill prohibiting these banks from making real estate mortgage investments out of the State.

The Legislature will close to-morrow morning—a session pre-eminent for its failure to make good the promises of reform which the Democracy gave the people.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.

Washington, July 24.—Another telegram was received at the White House this morning from the Committee of Citizens of Vicksburg, protesting against ordering any troops there, and declaring that no necessity exists for such action. It was referred to the Secretary of War, who has already countermanded the order.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

RECENT INFORMATION REASSURING — REVEALING THE SECRETS OF THE GRAND JURY ROOM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 24.—It seems probable after all that the predicted Indian hostilities will result in little more than the customary Summer outbreak. Assistant Secretary Cowan to-day states that the private information of the department is quite reassuring, and it is confidently expected that the troubles of the season will be neither extensive nor serious.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

It now seems probable that the United States Government will not be represented at the International Postal Convention called to assemble at Berne, Switzerland, on Sept. 14. When the invitation to this convention was received it was the intention of Postmaster General Creswell to represent the United States in person, as it was expected that final action upon some important matters would be taken requiring the sanction of the chief postal officer of the Governments represented. As Postmaster General Jewell will scarcely feel like returning to Switzerland directly upon his arrival in this country, the Post-office officials do not now expect that the United States will be represented. The officials are confident, however, that this country will derive essential advantage from the convention, the chief purpose of which is to secure a more complete unification of postal rates.

THE SAFE BURGLARY INVESTIGATION.

The Judge of the Criminal Court to-day felt it necessary to summon the Grand Jury, and to warn them to be more discreet in their conversations with regard to the safe burglary matter. He stated to them that what they were doing should first be communicated to the Court. To this the foreman of the jury replied, that the newspapers appeared to be very efficient prosecutors, since many of the essential facts of the testimony had been published by newspapers days before the attention of the jury was called to those facts.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The State Department have entirely completed the reorganization of the Consular service, as provided in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The Consulates have all been arranged according to classes, and the consular officers in each case have been required to give new bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Gen. Van Buren has finished his business with the State Department, and gone to his post.

The National Bank notes received to-day in exchange for legal-tenders aggregate the large sum of $556,915.

Notwithstanding the statement that the civil service rules are inoperative, there will be competitive examination in the Treasury Monday for promotion for nine positions. Among them is the important one of Chief of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Commissioner Douglass emphatically denies that he intends resigning his position.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

Secretary Belknap leaves here to-night for New-London, Conn., to spend a week or ten days with his family, now sojourning there.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon Joseph R. Wright, United States Army, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Phillips is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and ordered to New-York City. Pay Director Edward C. Doran is ordered to duty in charge of the stores at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in place of Paymaster Edward May, detached therefrom and ordered to return home.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Engineer James L. Van Claive is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Engineer William A. Mentzer is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and granted leave of absence till Dec. 31 next, with permission to leave the United States. Sail-maker Truman B. White is detached from the Receiving-ship Vermont, and ordered to the Pensacola, at Mare Island Navy-yard.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $12,646,620; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,915,000; coin, $70,175,154, including coin certificates, $32,432,200; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000.

DENIAL FROM COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Commissioner Douglass authorizes a denial of the publication that he contemplates resigning the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to accept the Judgeship of a Pennsylvania District Court.

DISMISSALS FROM THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.

Twenty-two assorters of money orders in the Sixth Auditor's office were discharged to-day on account of the failure of the Congressional appropriation for their salaries. Hereafter there will be in the Money-order Office but fifteen female assorters of money orders at a salary of $900 per annum each, and ten assorters at $1,000 each.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

New rules have been formed for the government of the Special Agents of the Treasury Department, in order to render the system more uniform and efficient. Instead of reporting, as heretofore, to the Secretary of the Treasury, they are required to report to the Commissioner of Customs.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

It is said at the Treasury Department the highest bid yesterday for the five per cent. loan was 101½, and the lowest 99½.

THE WESTERN NEW-YORK WHEAT CROP.

From the Rochester Express, July 23.

The first load of wheat, of the new crop, brought to this city, was marketed this morning. It was grown by Mr. J. Keeler, of Pittsford. Our reporter was shown a sample of the wheat, which was pronounced by competent judges fine and sound. Mr. Keeler estimates that he will secure from forty-five to fifty bushels of this wheat to the acre, an unusually large yield. A large portion of the new wheat crop is, we understand, already harvested, and an excellent crop—one of the best in many years—has been secured. The wheat is generally sound and good, and nearer to the standard of the wheat grown years ago, when the Genesee County wheat was famous. The crop is good not only in Monroe County, but in Livingston, Genesee, Niagara, and Wayne Counties. There is more wheat raised in Monroe County than in any county in this State, but nearly as much is raised in each of the counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Livingston. The millers here express themselves as gratified with the flour trade as it stands at present. They are doing a better business now than they have for some years, and they have sanguine hopes that they will in a short time make the trade equal to what it was when Rochester was truly the "Flour City."

INDUSTRIOUS FREEDMEN.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* tells the story of two colored men named Handy Griffin and Ed. Harris, who are employed on the Stafford place, in Gadsden County, Fla., about twelve miles from Tallahassee, on the other side of the Ocklockonee. They had a patch given them of nine acres, and this they cultivated without the aid of horse or mule, and after the regular hour for work on the plantation. One pulled the plow while the other held, and where the ground was too stubborn for one to drag the plow through their wives assisted them. Five acres are in corn and four in cotton, and both crops are as fine as any to be seen within the limits of the county.

HAYDENVILLE TO BE REBUILT.

The Springfield *Republican* says that if the arrangements which Hayden, Gere & Co., and other parties, are now making to rebuild are fully carried out Haydenville's old-time prosperity and beauty will be fully restored before the first anniversary of the Mill River disaster is reached. That Hayden, Gere & Co. will relocate their brass works in the flood-ridden village is as good as settled, and the contract for the erection of the new buildings will probably be awarded in a few days. The County Commissioners have promised to raise Main street five feet, through what is termed the "dug-way," to some distance toward Skinnerville, thus allowing for raising the new dam five feet higher than the old. The length of the dam will be about 150 feet.

CUBA.

EFFECT OF CLOSING THE EXCHANGE OFFICES.

THE GOVERNMENT DECREE—MONUMENT TO THE LATE MARSHAL CONCHA—PAWNBROKERS AND THIEVES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

Since the closing of the exchange offices, several weeks ago, in consequence of an order from the Governor General, that the buying and selling rates should be publicly displayed, the operations in gold have had no secure nor stable rate, nor have the operators had any other local habitation than the curbstone, and so great was the crowd of keen-eyed, sharp-faced, and eager gold brokers that used to congregate on the corners of Obispo and Mercaderes streets, in front of the two principal exchange offices, "El Cambio" and "La Bolsa," that the thing came to be a nuisance, and required the intervention of the Police. About ten days ago some nineteen members of that force—but why nineteen, unless it was a dozen and a halt of *guardias civiles*, headed by a *celador*, with his blue corded and tasseled cane, as a badge of his authority, is more than I can tell—but the Police just cleared the street of the brokers, and kept the passage-way open. This corner of Obispo and Mercaderes streets, directly in the rear of the Captain General's palace, has for a number of years past been known as the resort of negro dealers, traders, speculators, and brokers in human flesh, and at noon there was always to be met at this corner a number of characters engaged in this business. I say characters, using the word in the Spanish sense of "*tipos*."

A MONEY-LENDERS' HAUNT.

The Café La Dominica, just a block away, on the corner of O'Reilly and Mercaderes streets, has always been known as the haunt of the money-lenders, usurers, notaries, "*pica-pleitos*," or pettifoggers, and gentry of that ilk, and at midday its saloons would be filled with a crowd of them, imbibing *eau sucré* or *panales* and other mild beverages, and consuming paper cigarettes. The tallest, thinnest, darkest complexioned, with brightest eyes, sharpest noses, and cleanest spectacles, generally surmounted by a black silk hat, through which grease and perspiration had made their way and glistened like a newly-blacked boot—were easily recognized as the sharks of the law, the "*picas'-pleitos*," and "*escribientes*" from the Notaries' College close by. The usurers and money-lenders were of an opposite type, generally being stout, well-fed, burly, with loud voices and little black side-whiskers. Their victims require no description. The walk between the two corners, all on one side of the old Santo Domingo Church and Convent, now used also as the Havana University, and daily throwing out a crowd of noisy students, is taken up by bird-fanciers, who hang their bird cages all over the wall of the church; peddlers, who open their packs of brass sleeve-buttons and colored soaps on the very steps of the church; old hags of negro women, who sit behind huge baskets of fruit, and peel oranges or slice pine-apples all day, and the inevitable and ubiquitous lottery-ticket vendors, who are generally the lamest-haltest, and blindest of mankind, and whine out the numbers of their tickets with most annoying persistence, and complete the group of "*tipos*." After the "scare" given to the curbstone brokers, and by this name, was the action of the Police agents generally known, they endeavored to take up their quarters in the "Dominica" also, but with little success, and have since been very quiet in all their operations.

THE CAMBIO.

The "Cambio" has again opened its doors to the public for the purchase and sale of gold, but, in conformity with the order of the Captain General, exhibits on a tablet, "*tablilla*," the buying and selling rate, with a difference of one per cent., the last quotation being 157 and 158 per centum. This office "El Cambio," was first opened some months ago in opposition to the "Bolsa," with an avowed "bearing" tendency, it being supposed that the "Bolsa" had too much "bull" about it. I understand that the "Bolsa" will follow suit on Monday, and commence business again. The public will be the gainer by this, for previously it was quite at the mercy of the street brokers when small transactions were to be made.

It is intended by the Government to rapidly push the operations of the recent decree, which is already beginning to be objected to and carped at by many. The *Diario*, as usual, makes the calculations, to which it is so prone, and which look so well—on paper.

Funeral ceremonies in honor of the late Gen. Concha are still celebrated in the minor towns of the island. The one dollar subscription initiated by the Casino Español, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory, has now reached over $600.

The Alcalde Corregidor, Don Julian Zulueta, recently searched two pawnbrokers shops on suspicion that stolen property had been pawned there, and his suspicions proved correct. It is notorious that there are numbers of pawnbrokers in Havana, *casas de empeño*, as they are called, which are nothing but "fences," the receptacles of the fruits of the daily robberies committed in this city. Zulueta will soon correct this evil. For the better observance of his *bando* of last May against a certain class of persons who had been accustomed to attend the public drives, Zulueta has ordered the removal of the Police officers in whose districts the *bando* was being gradually disregarded, and the old evil breaking out. His agents recently made a raid upon a private club, but losing ten minutes in getting the keys to the door, the members were found indulging in innocent games of billiards, dominoes, and tresillo.

The Captain General has pardoned two soldiers who were condemned to be shot for desertion, and a negro who had been sentenced to the garrote for the murder of a negro woman.

During a heavy rain-storm yesterday the lightning struck the mast of one of the harbor passenger boats close to the wharf, and splintered it. The occupant of the boat, a few feet away, was unharmed. These frequent showers and dry, hot weather are just the kind of weather to hasten the development of yellow fever, and I hear that this disease and small-pox are on the increase.

SALTADOR.

SUGAR-CANE AND CORN IN LOUISIANA.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 21.

A short visit to the country along the coast has served to encourage our hopes of the coming crop, and of the revival of the spirits of the planters. The crops of cane have an unusually thrifty and promising appearance. The recent frequent rains have caused some delay in the last plowing and laying aside the crop, but cane will stand a great deal of moisture, and a few comparatively dry days will place it beyond the reach of the disasters which check and obstruct growth. The plants have not looked so thrifty and vigorous since the war. The stubble, however, is ahead of the plant. The rattoons of last year are far superior to the plant from which they spring. The growth is uniform and regular, indicating a good condition of meteorological influences. Even the cane on partially-overflowed lands presents a favorable appearance. Since the drought in June the corn has sprung up with amazing rapidity in high and very small stalks, but bearing large and well-filled ears. This is always considered the best corn raised in our soil and climate. Our planters are fully awake to the importance of raising their own corn. They have discovered that the Western corn is not wholesome food for their mules. There has been considerable mortality among these useful animals, and much of it is ascribed to the too free use of Western corn. When fed on oats or corn, or exclusively upon oats, the mules are much healthier than when supplied with an abundance of corn, especially when it is not boiled and cracked. The present trouble of the planters is the worms, which are everywhere very [illegible]. They devour everything green within their reach, including the corn which has not outgrown their capacity, peas, grass, and even the young leaves and stalks of the cane. There is no remedy for this evil, except in the free use of Paris green, which has been very effective in checking their operations in the cotton field.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DINGMAN'S FERRY—A PLEASANT RURAL RETREAT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, Pike County, Penn., Thursday, July 23, 1874.

From this quiet pastoral retreat a short sketch may be of interest to the admirers of landscape scenery. The beautiful Showangunk Valley extends north and south for many miles. Through this great vista the Delaware River courses calmly along as if averse to part company with the lofty mountains which rise on either side, and whose declivities, covered with verdure or golden grain, the whole covered with a halo of the deepest azure, form a picture of rare loveliness. Along the river bank sweeps a road nearly as smooth as those of Central Park, now curving around a huge mountain spur that resembles the Palisades in color and precipitousness; then skirting a fear-inspiring declivity or passing through over-arching groups of trees, so frequently recurring as almost to form an unbroken shade along the whole route from Port Jervis to the Water Gap. Over the Blue Ridge Mountains, which follow the westerly side of the valley, and within easy distance of each other, tumble the forest streams so well known to anglers as the Sawkill, the Raymondskill, Adams' Brook, Dingman's Creek, and the Bushkill. The Blue Ridge being composed of slate and shale, these brooks, after many ages of diligent labor, have succeeded in wearing the stone into the most curious and wonderful conformations, embracing cascades, gorges, miniature lakes, moss-hung glens, fern-carpeted chasms, and similar handiworks of natural architecture.

The Soap-trough Fall, located in this immediate vicinity, constitutes one of the most remarkable water-courses in the Alleghany range, and to the tourist is a great attraction. The water descends through a narrow conduit in a perpendicular column over 200 feet in height, and at no point wider than twelve or fifteen inches. The sides of the flume thus created are perfectly smooth and as true as if cut by the chisel. The water tumbles with an appearance of having been beaten into froth, and for this reason has acquired its suggestive title. A view of this fall, painted by a well-known landscape artist, was recently sold in New-York for $1,500.

High Falls, near by, is also a notable cataract, flowing over an incline of fully 150 feet, and near the base, with a sudden turn, leaping into a pool of deep but limpid water. Located in a retired recess of a dense forest of pines, and almost wholly inclosed by insurmountable walls of crumbling and gray-colored stone, this modest seclusion seems as if purposely intended for the boudoir of the fairies.

But Pike County's *chef d'œuvre* is the Bushkill Fall, which essays to rival the roar and grandeur of Niagara. A solid body of water thunders over a precipice into a chasm nearly 200 feet below. Here the torrent is dashed into atoms, and rising in clouds of spray reflects the sunbeams in numerous dancing rainbows. The scene thus presented is an exceedingly impressive one.

In the opposite direction is the famous Raymond's Kill, with its triple fall and famous bridal veil, so named from the pretty illusion created by the water falling over a white rock in a gentle shower, and like a curtain of delicate lace.

In such a region as this the air, of necessity, must be pure and invigorating, the temperature low, and bodily ailments mitigated. Nor could such a pleasant locality remain long unknown to the seeker for rural beauty and recreation. As a consequence, a goodly and congenial company flocks to Dingman's Ferry at every recurring season. Among the New-Yorkers this Summer are found such well-known people as Chancellor Howard Crosby and family, Prof. J. Chester Jones, of the Yonkers Military Institute, C. B. Waldo, E. P. Beach of the Grand Trunk Railroad, R. G. Richards of Madison avenue, Waldo Sprague, the well-known oarsman, R. D. Fonda, John B. Rogers, G. H. Mumford, John J. Poillon, S. F. Stanton, G. C. Scott, together with Rev. Dr. Demarest, of Rutgers College, and Prof. Nevins, of Princeton.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The State Legislature of Connecticut will adjourn to-day.

Louis Schesinger, of New-York, was drowned while bathing at Lake George, N. Y., yesterday.

Mr. George C. Richardson has declined appointment on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad Commission.

Andrew Robeson, of Boston, died at his Summer residence in Tiverton, Mass., on Thursday night.

The Sunday-school Assembly will open at Fair Point, N. Y., August 4, and continue in session two weeks.

A little girl was instantly killed on Thursday, at Bridgewater, Penn., by a stone thrown by a blast in a stone quarry, a few hundred yards distant.

Benjamin V. Thomas, who was recently nominated for the State Senate from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning in Philadelphia.

A man named Mack, from Wooster, was instantly killed by the express train, near Grafton, Mass., yesterday. He was walking on the track at the time.

The body of James Wilson, of Lowell, Mass., was found yesterday morning lying on the track of the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad in a terribly mutilated condition.

A man, registering his name as "Henry C. Elderton, Auburn," fell from the second-story window of the American Hotel in Lockport, N. Y., yesterday morning, and will probably die.

Edward P. Kempton, of Contoocookville, N. H., died of of heart disease at Milford, N. H., on Thursday. Shortly after the arrival home of his body yesterday, his wife fell dead from the same disease.

Irving Grinnell's yacht Fidget, of New-Hamburg, has been matched against Mr. Brown's yacht Larlie, of Newburg, in an eighteen-mile race through Newburg Bay, in August. A regatta, open to all yachts, between New-York and Albany, will occur the same day.

A BRUTAL FATHER.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—At South Framingham, Mass., to-day Wm. A. Bates was tried and convicted of brutally treating and starving his three children, all girls. The two oldest, twins aged ten, and the youngest six years old. Justice Wakefield said the case was one he never saw equaled in barbarity, and he believed that had the Legislature which enacted the law supposed that a case of the kind would ever happen they would have made the penalty six years instead of six months. The Justice sentenced Bates to six months in the House of Correction on each charge. Bates appealed. The sentence gave entire satisfaction to the citizens.

REVISING THE TAX LAWS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—The Committee to Consider and Revise the Tax Laws met in Saratoga to-day. The committee have received the Tax laws from thirteen States, and considered the subject of exemptions of savings banks, property of religious and other corporations. They will hold a session to-morrow to meet the State Assessors, and hear the views of a number of prominent citizens of this State who are in Saratoga for this purpose. Great interest is manifested on the subject, and men from all parts of the State are very desirous of being heard before the committee.

PHILADELPHIA CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The report of Chief of Police Kennard H. Jones, of Philadelphia, for 1873, shows that 30,400 arrests were made in that city during the year. They are classified as follows: Arson, 42; assault and battery, 2,006; assault, with intent to kill, 139; assaulting policemen, 148; abandonment, 4; aiding in escape, 6; adultery, 6; absconding, 69; burglary, 47; burglary, attempt to commit, 51; bastardy, 10; beating wife, 132; breach of peace, 4,030; breach of ordinance, 442; bigamy, 11; conspiracy, 6; cruelty to animals, 113; corner lounging, 377; carrying concealed weapons, 98; disorderly houses, 127; desertion, 46; embezzlement, 20; forgery, 6; fornication, 15; false pretense, 42; fraud, 7; fugitive from justice, 9; gambling, 24; intoxication, 10,077; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 7,895; indecent exposure, 134; insulting females in the street, 52; interfering with officers, 162; insanity, 52; keeping vicious dogs, [illegible] larceny, 1,321; larceny, suspicion of, 384; malicious mischief, 2; misdemeanors, 501; murder, 18; picking pockets, 48; passing counterfeit money, 3; perjury, 15; rape, 8; rape, attempt to commit, 17; receiving stolen goods, 24; robbery, 82; riot, 25; riot, inciting to, 23; selling liquor without license, 4; selling lottery policies, 38; threatening, 92; vagrancy, 1,408. Of the offenders arrested, 17,363 were white males and 9,762 white females, 2,768 colored males and 567 colored females. Their nativity is as follows: 13,351 were born in Ireland, 13,143 in the United States, 2,594 in Germany, 1,133 in England, 159 in France, 14 in Scotland, 2 in Halifax, 2 in Spain, and 2 in Sweden. There were 60 arrests of gamblers and policy-dealers, of which 27 were sentenced, 14 were acquitted, 4 were convicted, but not sentenced, 1 has a motion for a new trial, 1 was discharged on a habeas corpus, 5 bills were ignored, and 8 were not tried. The Detective Police made 486 arrests and recovered $38,865 35 worth of stolen property during the year.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out on Thursday night at Winchester, Mass., in a large shed used for storing light and fancy lumber in the extensive lumber-yard of A. Cutting, which was soon destroyed, together with a large coal shed immediately adjoining, belonging to J. McDonald, of Woburn. Mr. Cutting estimates his loss at about $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. J. McDonald's loss on his coal shed is about $3,500, which is fully covered by insurance. The total loss is estimated at $30,000. The fire was not extinguished till a late hour yesterday morning. Cutting & Hill are insured for $2,000 in the Royal; $4,000 in the Pennsylvania, and $4,000 in another insurance company. T. H. Gould & Co. are insured in the Narragansett, and Liverpool, London, and Globe for $2,500 each.

A fire yesterday morning in the business part of Trenton, Ontario, destroyed the block owned by George Deans; also the blocks owned by Mrs. Cochrane and Mr. Elvins, and occupied as stores. The Post Office and the Montreal Telegraph Company's office were also partially burned. The loss is between $75,000 and $100,000.

Pattenaude & Choquett's steam planing and saw mill, in Hochelaga, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is heavy, with no insurance. A new planing-machine, worth $1,600, was placed in the mill on Thursday.

An incendiary fire at New-Haven, Conn., last evening destroyed a barn owned by Case & Alling, coal dealers. Six horses were consumed with the building. Loss, $5,000.

Tuck's cabinet shop and saw-mill, at Long Point, near Montreal, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $5,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the two-story frame building No. 574 Eleventh avenue, owned by A. M. White and occupied as a dining-saloon by C. A. Sabatier. Damage to stock and fixtures, $1,000; and to building, $2,500. The fire also extended to a one-story stable in the rear, which was damaged to the extent of $500; no insurance.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the top floor of the five-story brick building No. 8 Gold street, occupied by Holland & Co. as a brass foundry, causing $2,000 damage. The rest of the building is occupied by Belknap & Son, paint dealers, who sustain a loss of $2,000 on stock, &c. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000.

The Orange small-pox hospital, on the poor-house farm, in South Orange, was burned yesterday. The loss is about $1,000.

REVIEW OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—Fully 4,000 people assembled on the beach at Long Branch this evening to witness the review of the Fifth Maryland Regiment of Baltimore. The platform, richly carpeted, was erected in front of the Ocean Hotel. President Grant arrived at the Ocean Hotel at 6 o'clock, and was lustily cheered as he alighted from his carriage. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired in his honor. Upon the platform to review the regiment were President Grant, Gov. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey; Gov. Groome, of Maryland; Adjt. Gen. Bond, of Maryland; Gens. Benj. F. Blanchard, Henry Heath, Knox, Knapp, and N. Gano Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff, and Major Gen. Patterson. The regiment marched very well, presenting a good front.

The President's party to go to-morrow to Atlantic City consists of himself, Mrs. Grant, his son, Gen. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Hon. A. W. Markley, wife, and daughter. They leave Long Branch at 8:30.

GIN AND PINE.

Mr. Ben. P. Shillaber has recently visited the Isles of Shoals, and had occasion to investigate the mysteries of gin and pine. In a note to the Boston *Transcript* he thus explains the results: "I was a guest at the Appledore, and felt considerably under the weather from the great shaking up I endured in going thither. A friend of many years whispered in my ear, 'Try gin and pine.' It was a mysterious proposition, and I looked to him for an explanation. He led me down stairs, and then he demanded of a young man who stood behind a counter, 'Gin and pine!' The gin was poured into a glass, and then a dark-looking bottle was taken down—the same, I was told, that Smith discovered—and about a teaspoonful of a dark semi-fluid added. The tumbler was then filled with water and sweetened, and it was given me to take—as a medicine. I drank it with faith, and waited the result. The Atlantic Ocean immediately overflowed its bank. I never saw so much of it before. The main land became invisible; Whale's Back Light was in a state of great commotion; the Appledories were as large as frigates; the veranda on which I walked was at an angle of forty-five degrees, up which I stepped with difficulty; there were two entrances to the house, between which I struck; the castors and the goblets on the table were dancing to the accompaniment of knife and fork, and the chowder that a naiad handed me was immense—the only thing that seemed natural. But soon the feeling wore off, and health was restored. I thus am prepared to speak of the great Appledore remedy, one dose of which is enough for the worst cases. I would not recommend more than one, because further phenomena might ensue, which would react on the reputation one might wish to maintain."

THE LIBERAL CLUB.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Liberal Club, held last evening at Plimpton Hall, Dr. R. A. Gunn, Professor of Surgery of the New-York Medical College for Women, lectured on "Natural Heritage," before a large audience. He did not believe in natural heritage so far, he said, as related to the sins of the father being inherited by the son, or the transmission of special diseases from generation to generation. The presence of birth-marks upon children he ascribed to mental impressions made upon the mother, previous to the birth of her offspring, of objects which the mark upon the child usually resemble. The class of persons who were most liable to transmit a disease to a child were those who gave birth to children when not possessed of a sufficient amount of vital energy to impart to the child healthy food. This weakened the child, and eventually brought on scrofula and other diseases, which so many persons suppose to be purely natural heritages. He ascribed the majority of cases of insanity to mental impressions from surrounding circumstances made upon the victims of the disease, which, in a state of childhood, or from like impressions upon the mother, affected the child. The case of Pomeroy, the Boston boy-murderer, he said, exactly coincides with this view in the statement that his mother, before his birth, frequently noticed her husband killing sheep. Whatever may be the cause, however, the lecturer was certain that the boy was insane, and not responsible for his acts. At the conclusion of the lecture the subject was discussed by the club, several gentlemen differing materially from all the views expressed by the lecturer, especially upon the insanity question.

MEETING OF THE EMPIRE LODGE OF AMERICAN CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The first annual meeting of the Empire Lodge of American Carpenters and Joiners was held at their rooms at the Masonic Hall last night, Mr. E. P. Corbett, the Secretary of the association, presiding. Mr. Corbett addressed the meeting, congratulating the members upon their success in forming their new and liberal society, as being the only representative body of carpenters in this great City, and as a body which did not look upon employers as their common enemy. The association did not believe in interfering with their fellow men as to how they should dispose of their labor. Mr. Corbett's speech, which was received with much applause, was followed by a recitation by Mr. P. J. Cosgrove. Mr. Joseph Murray then spoke on the wrongs of the masses, he deprecated strikes and personal violence. After some other songs and recitations a call was made upon Mr. P. S. Griffin, the Secretary of the Working Men's Union, who responded with an address which elicited much applause. After further remarks by other gentlemen present the meeting was adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House.

The Marquis De Chambrun, of France, is at the St. Denis Hotel. He sails for Europe to-day in the steam-ship Ville de Paris.

E. B. Phillips, President of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Hartford, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau; Hon. D. J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, and State Senator John Ganson, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. BEECHER'S CASE.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

MR. TILTON PROFESSES TO BE ANXIOUS FOR AN INQUIRY BEFORE A COURT OF LAW—HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

The Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church met last evening, as usual, at the residence of Mr. Storrs, No. 34 Monroe place, Brooklyn. It was expected that either Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher, or Mrs. Tilton would have appeared to testify, but neither of them, according to Mr. Hill, counsel for the committee, came forward last evening. Instead of these, however, two witnesses, Mr. Hill said, were examined who were not expected to give evidence at this stage of the proceedings. The first of these was Mr. Oliver Johnson, at one time an editor of the *Independent*. He gave, it is said, very important testimony in Mr. Beecher's favor, but the precise nature of it did not transpire. The second witness, Mr. Hill said, was Mrs. Tilton's mother. She arrived in a carriage with Gen. Tracy at 9 o'clock, and her testimony, it is alleged, was even more important than that given by Mr. Johnson. The committee refused to give the slightest information respecting the nature of the testimony, and even declined to give the name of the witnesses examined. Mr. Tilton was not present, nor did any one appear in his behalf. A reporter of THE TIMES was informed last evening that neither Mr. Beecher nor Mrs. Tilton will be called before the committee until the stenographer has written out his notes of Mr. Tilton's evidence. Subsequent to the interview of the reporter with Mr. Hill, Gen. Tracy told him that Mrs. Tilton was examined before the committee last evening, together with a Mrs. Logan and a Mr. Forbes. Owing to the reticence of the committee it is very difficult to write accurately as regards their proceedings. Outside of the members of that body those interested in the case give different versions of what transpires in evidence. As far as the reporters could see, there was only one lady before the committee last evening, but whether she was Mrs. Tilton, or Mrs. Tilton's mother, or Mrs. Logan, was not positively known. The committee will not meet again until Monday next.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

A few moments after the Investigating Committee adjourned at the house of Mr. Storrs, a TIMES reporter called at the residence of Mr. Shearman, in Hicks street. The committee's stenographer arrived just before the reporter, and was for some time closeted with Mr. Shearman. After the stenographer had left Mr. Shearman informed the reporter that he had heard nothing of the doings of the committee, and did not know who testified before it. While he was yet speaking, Gen. Tracy and Mr. Hill, the latter the counsel to the committee, were shown into the room. As will be seen from the account of the committee's proceedings given elsewhere, Mr. Hill told another reporter that Mrs. Tilton had not testified. Gen. Tracy, in answer to a question by the reporter at Mr. Shearman's house, said not only that Mrs. Tilton had testified, but that she had denied in detail the allegations made by her husband. Mrs. Tilton, Gen. Tracy thought, would not be required to testify again unless some further statements were made by Mr. Tilton. The witness did not read any statement, but answered the questions addressed to her by the Committee. Mr. Beecher starts this morning for his farm at Peekskill. His testimony, Gen. Tracy says, will be given orally. Until Mr. Francis Moulton has been before the Committee and has given his testimony, it is not probable that Mr. Beecher will be examined.

MR. TILTON MAKES ANOTHER "STATEMENT."

From an intimate friend of Mr. Tilton it was ascertained yesterday that some of the reports given to the public in connection with his appearance before the committee were entirely devoid of truth. Mr. Tilton has the fullest confidence in the members of the committee, and has expressed himself as having been treated by them very respectfully, but complains of the manner in which he was treated by Mr. Beecher's counsel. The statements given to the reporters, Mr. Tilton believes were made for the purpose of falsifying and grossly misrepresenting what actually took place. Some facts were stated correctly enough, but other statements given to the public have been characterized by Mr. Tilton as purely fictitious. In reference to the document alluded to in Mrs. Tilton's statement as having been drawn up last week by her husband, it is said that Mr. Tilton had remarked to a friend, upon reading it, that he had given an outline of its contents to Gen. Tracy, and that he may have read it to the Ovingtons, but he had no distinct recollection of doing so. It has been ascertained, upon the best authority, that Mr. Moulton was in consultation with Gen. Butler yesterday, and would be entirely guided by his advice in making his statement before the committee. Whether he intends taking the part of Mr. Beecher, or will support Mr. Tilton's case, it is said that even Mr. Tilton does not know. He did not know what length of time the investigation might last, or whether he would be again called in the case. In connection with Mr. Beecher's apology, he said it was written upon three sheets of letter-paper, covering three pages down to within a couple of lines of the bottom of the sheet, and was signed by Mr. Beecher. It could not have been signed in the dark, as was stated, because the signature runs out to the very edge of the paper. Mr. Moulton had been sent for in order to place that statement in his possession, and it was written expressly for the purpose of covering the act which Mr. Beecher now denies point blank. The apology was made through Mr. Moulton to him. As to the insinuation that if Mr. Beecher's letters were published in full the aspect of the case would be altered, Mr. Tilton says it would in no way weaken the force of the quotations he has given from them, any more than it would alter or destroy the meaning of any one text from the Epistles of St. Paul by giving the whole Epistle.

When called on yesterday by a TIMES reporter Mr. Tilton said he did not wish to be interviewed in connection with the subject. On being pressed, however, to answer some questions regarding the reports circulated respecting his examination before the committee, he referred to the following statements made by him to the representative of one of the Brooklyn evening papers as being authentic:

"I have never yet seen one of my examinations before the committee that was correctly reported. They all bear evidence of being one-sided and half malicious presentations of my examination, furnished to the reporters by the counsel to the committee. The committee themselves are not responsible for these misrepresentations. I am a journalist, and know the reporters. The reporters themselves have informed me that these travesties of the truth come to them by design from Mr. Tracy and Mr. Hill. These two gentlemen would deny this fact; but a number of my friends of the press have communicated to me in confidence that Mr. Tracy and Mr. Hill are directly responsible for these misrepresentations of my examination. Please do not understand that I object, at this juncture, to be misrepresented either by the press or by Mr. Beecher's counsel. The more I am misrepresented, the more right I have to defend myself. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Hill, the counsel for Mr. Beecher, already have as little influence with the committee as they have with the public. I have just ground of accusation against Mr. Tracy, and have been advised by far more eminent counsel than himself that his course would not be sustained if submitted to the Bar. I do not wish to press it, because the committee themselves—or, at least a few of them—are men of too much dignity of character and moral integrity to be tossed up and down like a ball on a fountain by the gushing leakages of Mr. Tracy and Mr. Hill. The committee themselves have a grave case on their hands, and they are men wise enough to acknowledge its gravity; but the committee's counsel are full of tricks and stratagems to belittle it, to distort it, and to play upon the public with it. So far as the committee themselves are concerned—I mean the six men who compose it—they exhibit a sad and grieved willingness to listen to the truth. The substance of the examination up to the present time, so far as I am concerned, is briefly this: Gen. Tracy asked me if I committed adultery. I asked Gen. Tracy if he committed adultery. But neither Gen. Tracy, nor Mr. Hill, nor anybody in the committee has yet asked me whether Mr. Beecher committed adultery."

Mr. Tilton's visitor remarked: "These reports, then, seem to misrepresent you?"

Mr. Tilton—Yes, but do not misunderstand me. There are certain gentlemen on this committee who would not willingly misrepresent any one; but the counsel are playing a mad frolic with the facts, and will in the end be the two worst beaten attorneys who ever conducted a case.

"You think, then, that they have made blunders?"

Mr. Tilton—Yes; and they have made one hideous blunder. They have diverted their examination from the facts at issue into an inquiry into the names and characters of my female acquaintances—particularly those who, as writers or speakers on various reforms, have attained eminence in public life. The animus of this inquiry was obvious; its design was to associate me with the extreme and radical sentiment against which the conservative class in the community are arrayed in large majority. I, myself, did not object to this inquiry, though I, myself, would not have begun any such line of policy in this case. Gen. Tracy's supreme blunder has been that in instituting an inquiry into the standing of the ladies of my acquaintance, he gives me the right to institute a counter inquiry into the standing of the ladies of Mr. Beecher's acquaintance. I informed the committee yesterday that I deprecated such a plan of battle, but that if it was forced upon me by the committee's counsel, I could draw a sword with two edges to their one. If this new aspect which Gen. Tracy flings upon the case like a shadow is to characterize the remainder of the controversy, it will be the better for Gen. Tracy's chief client that he had never been born.

Reporter—I perceive that Mr. Tracy questioned you concerning your acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull?

Mr. Tilton—Yes; but Mr. Tracy was careful not to elicit the fact that Mr. Beecher's apology addressed to me through Mr. Moulton was written half a year before I ever saw the face of Mrs. Woodhull. He was careful also not to elicit the fact that Mr. Beecher himself had had private interviews with Mrs. Woodhull, and that that lady had taken far more pains to associate herself with him, and he with her, than ever I had done.

Reporter—In what other respects have the reports of your examination misrepresented you?

Mr. Tilton—Well, on the day after I presented my sworn statement, I met the Committee and held an interview with them, which was described in the next day's journals as a pitiful spectacle—my having broken down under cross-examination. The truth is, there was no cross-examination whatever on that day by the counsel, and nothing but a kindly interchange of talk between the committee and myself. I have my faults, and many of them, but I have never used the sentimental, declamatory, and ungrammatical English which Gen. Tracy and Mr. Hill have emitted to their reportorial friends as coming from me. The report which I am criticising, says that I admitted that I was the author of the Woodhull scandal—which was a falsehood. I have hitherto declined being interviewed concerning my appearance before the committee, and have steadfastly remained silent concerning the proceedings in the committee, yet the above report, coming as it does from the committee's counsel, is an absolute fabrication. I told the committee distinctly that Mr. Beecher had confessed his adultery to me; that he had confessed it to Mr. Moulton; that he had confessed it to other persons whom I named, and furthermore, I gave the names of several persons who for the last four years have been perfectly well aware that Mr. Moulton's entire connection with this case from beginning to end, has been based on the one and only corner-stone of Mr. Beecher's criminality. I ask that all these persons be produced before the committee. I ask, furthermore, for the privilege of being present to cross-examine Mr. Beecher and the other witnesses. I still further suggest that the case had come to be of such magnitude that it would be better for the committee to dismiss this informal examination in which no one but myself has thus far spoken under oath, and adjourn to meet in court. I expressed a willingness to be sued for libel, or to be put in any other way before a tribunal which could compel witnesses to testify under oath, and which could punish perjury with the State Prison. If this case, with all the facts which lie behind it, revealed and unrevealed were now before a criminal court instead of a voluntary committee, and if Mr. Beecher's printed statement had been made under oath, subject to cross-questioning and overthrow, he would indeed be compelled to "step down and out." I feel at liberty to speak freely, because Mr. Beecher's counsel have falsified me to the world, and I have no recourse but to smite them in the face.

The following letter, written to the editor of one of the afternoon papers by Mr. Henry W. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, supports Mr. Tilton's statements in reference to the garbled reports of his examination:

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1874.

How the reports to which you refer got before the public or the committee I do not know. Many of them are pure fiction—some true enough to resemble in some degree the facts.

I cannot authorize the presence of reporters, nor is it, in my judgment, proper that the proceedings of the committee should be made public before their investigations are closed. Very truly yours,

H. W. SAGE.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

The Plymouth Church Friday prayer-meeting was well attended last evening, in expectation of further developments respecting the scandal. There was, of course, no action taken in regard to the affair, but the customary prayers and observations of the congregation in the discourse of the presiding minister were outspoken and expressive of confidence and trust in Mr. Beecher. The address of Rev. S. B. Halliday was purely doctrinal, and was based upon the text taken from Job, "Though he slew me yet will I trust in Him." Prayer was offered by Brother Brush, and a short address was delivered by Mr. Morton, and each contained an invocation of the Divinity for the Pastor, and strength to enable him to pursue the field of labor which was still before him. Mr. White also offered prayer beseeching benediction on the Pastor, grace and strength to resist every trial and affliction, and to restore him to his flock reinvigorated and hopeful. Mr. Gilbert made a brief address, in which he said that calumny and slander would fall without harm on those who put their trust in God. In the calamity which some supposed was pending over their church, they should put their trust in Him who was ever mindful of His children. He did not intend to make any allusion to this matter, but he believed it would work out in the end a glorious benefaction, not alone for the church, but for him who was tried and was suffering. Addresses of a similar import were delivered by Mr. Hunt and others, and on the conclusion of the service Mr. Halliday announced, in answer to several interrogations, that Mr. Beecher was in remarkably good health and spirits.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

In 1861, says the Des Moines *Register* of the 18th inst., the Iowa Land Company, of Cedar Rapids, were assessed for taxation on their lands in Carroll County, the same having been granted to them by the general Government as railroad lands. The company refused to pay the tax and contested the case in the courts. Ever since then it has been on the docket of some judicial tribunal, and on the 17th inst., the Supreme Court of Iowa finally disposed of the matter by ruling that the land was taxable. The original amount of the tax was $9,000. The Supreme Court rendered judgment against the company for $35,000, principal, interest, and penalties. Add to this the expense of litigation, and that $9,000 worth of lawsuit seed has borne a rich harvest.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.—The Fairbanks Scale Company received an order from San Francisco by telegram last week for seventy-five large dormant and warehouse scales. This order indicates good crops and a prosperous season in California. The company also shipped $3,000 worth of scales to Russia during the last ten days, and twelve 500-bushel hopper scales for a large elevator in Wisconsin. The product of the first six months of scale-making for 1874 foots up 23,840 scales, with a larger per cent. of track and hay scales than ever before.—*St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian.*

THE LATEST CHICAGO FIRE.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, July 24, 1874.

Herrings & Farrel, Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York:

The Herrings safe of Giles Bros. & Co. in last fire came out all right. HERRING & CO.

A CARELESS DIET, A CHANGE OF WATER, OR A COLD SETTLING IN THE BOWELS, VERY OFTEN BRINGS ON AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR AN OBSTINATE DIARRHŒA, OR SOME OTHER TROUBLESOME AFFECTION OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS. IF YOU WOULD TREAT SUCH COMPLAINTS IN A RATIONAL WAY, TRY AT ONCE DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SIMPLE, BUT SAFE REMEDY FOR THEM, AND EQUALLY EFFECTUAL IN ALL CASES OF CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.—*Advertisement.*

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Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

KIMBALL—FARLEY.—In Cambridge, 22d inst., by Rev. Dr. Stone, JAMES P. KIMBALL, of New-York, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Gustavus Farley, Esq.

KIRBY—McCOY.—On Monday, July 20, by Rev. Dr. Bartome, EDGAR KIRBY to Miss ELLA McCOY, both of this City.

McCULLOUGH—POTTS.—On Thursday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Wm. S. Adamson, JOHN McCULLOUGH to LUCY AINLEY, eldest daughter of Robert C. Potts, Esq., all of Ravenswood, Long Island.

DIED.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, July 23, at Elizabeth, N. J., MARY E. DOUGLASS, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 544 Adams av., at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will leave the depot of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty st., Sunday, July 26, at 12:35 P. M.

FULLER.—Thursday evening, July 23, ALLIE E., son of Almon D. and Frances J. Fuller, aged ten months.

Funeral Saturday evening, July 25, at 8 o'clock, at residence of parents, No. 164 Jersey av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Cold Spring, on the Hudson, by 9 A. M. train on Sunday, 26th.

GARDINER.—At his residence, No. 11 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, on Thursday P. M., Rev. HUGH B. GARDINER.

Funeral at the Central Congregational Church (Dr. Scudder's) on Hancock st., near Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOPKINS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, July 23, EMMA WEEKES, wife of R. R. Hopkins, Jr., and eldest daughter of Augustus F. and Sarah Weekes, of Brooklyn, Eastern District.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the country residence of her parents at Tarrytown, on Saturday, 25th inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 10:45 train from 42d st., New-York.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MACAULAY.—At Kingston, Canada, on Thursday, July 23, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John K. Macaulay, and daughter of Elizabeth O. and the late John M. Nixon, of this City.

MIDDLEBROOK.—On Thursday, July 23, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, HELEN BROWNLEE, only daughter of George A. and Susan J. Middlebrook, aged 19 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, C. B. Middlebrook, on Sunday, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

OHL.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, VIRGINIA QUINTARD, wife of John F. Ohl, and daughter of the late D. W. Canfield, of New-York.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, July 25, upon arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

PERRY.—On 23d inst., FREDERICK PERRY, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 248 West 21st st.

ROBJOHN.—July 2, 1874, THOMAS ROBJOHN, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 10:30 A. M., from his late residence, No. 367 West 31st st.

STEVENS.—At Greenwich, Conn., Thursday evening, July 23, of dysentry, LILLIAN EMMA, aged 21 months, only child of William E. and Annie E. Stevens, of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, No. 238 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

TERRY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, July 23, of cholera infantum, ANNIE LOUISE, only child of David D. and Eleanor A. Terry, aged 7 months 11 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, John E. Bliss, Esq., No. 588 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

WILLETS.—At Manhasset, on the 23d inst., JOSEPH, son of Daniel and Hannah G. Willets, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Edmund Willets, on Seventh (7th) day, Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Roslyn Station on the arrival of the train leaving Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock by the Long Island Railroad.

WOODS.—July 24, at No. 489 8th av., MINNIE J., second daughter of John H. Woods, aged 4 years 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thomson's,) 34th st., near 6th av., to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE TIMES of to-morrow, in addition to the usual story, will contain, among other articles expressly prepared for its columns:

A SEA STORY—MUSIC IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES.—Explaining where certain musical instruments go to.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 25, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 2:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, [illegible]

FAMILY MARKETING.

The retail trade in Fowls at the markets during the past week was exceedingly dull, and prices ranged much lower than previously. The supply of Fruits is as yet very meagre and of an inferior quality. Meats and some varities of Fish remain firm at the old rates. The following were the quotations yesterday:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, lb.	35@ ..	Veal, h'd qr's, lb.	$ 22@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, lb.	26@28	Veal Cutlets, lb.	35@ ..
Round Steak, lb.	22@ ..	Loin, lb.	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, lb.	16@ ..	Pigs' Tongues, lb.	10@ ..
Suet, lb.	10@ ..	B'f Tongues, lb.	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, lb.	18@20	Bacon, lb.	16@ ..
Mutton Chops, lb.	25@ ..	Tripe, lb.	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, lb.	15@ ..	Lard, lb.	15@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, lb.	35@ ..	Smoked Beef, lb.	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, lb.	26@ ..	Smoked Ham, lb.	16@ ..
Sausages, lb.	14@ ..	Shoulders, lb.	10@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, lb.	15@ ..	Spring Lamb, lb.	25@ ..
Veal, fore qr's, lb.	14@ ..	Spring L'b, hind quarters, lb.	28@ ..

FISH.

Codfish, lb.	10@12	Brook Trout, lb.	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, lb.	20@35	Eels, lb.	15@ 20
Halibut, lb.	18@20	Porgies, lb.	8@ 10
Perch, lb.	10@12	Mackerel, lb.	10@ 15
Sunfish, lb.	10@ ..	Kingfish, lb.	20@ 25
Flounders, lb.	8@10	Spanish Mack. lb.	30@ 50
Sea Bass, lb.	15@18	Weakfish, lb.	10@ 15
Pickerel, lb.	15@40	Bluefish, lb.	8@ 12
Striped Bass, lb.	15@25	Lobsters' lb.	8@ 10
Blackfish, lb.	12@16		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, lb.	20@ 23	Tam'd Squab, dozen	$3 35@ ....
Spring Chickens, lb.	30@ 35	Common Turkeys, lb.	22@ 23
Phila. Spring Chickens	30@ 35	Spring Duck, lb.	27@ 30
Common Chickens, lb.	26@ 28		

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smocked Mackrel, lb.	17@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, lb.	9@10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb.	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, lb.	25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, lb.	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 00@ 2 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb.	20@22	H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, lb.	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, lb.	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Friesche Bueckling, each	6@ ..		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bunch	10@ ..	Green Peas	25@30
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..	Rhubarb, bunch	6@ 8
Potatoes, bu.	$1 00@$1 15	Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Squashes, piece	8@10	Onions, half peck	50@ ..
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	Beets, bunch	6@ 8
Cabbage, head	10@12	New Carrots, bunch	5@ 6
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4	Water-cresses, qt.	5@ 6
Green Peas, half pk.	30@ ..	Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
New Tomatoes, q'rt.	20@25	Bermuda Onions, qt.	12@15
String Beans, h'f p'k.	25@30		

FRUITS.

Lemons, doz.	25@35	New Dates, lb.	10@15
Apples, h. pk.	50@ ..	Raisins, lb.	10@18
Pears, h. pk.	50@ ..	Figs, lb.	15@20
Honey-comb, lb.	35@40	Box Figs	1 00@ ..
Macaroni, lb.	15@18	Almonds, lb.	35@50
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	Cocoa nuts	8@10
English Nuts, lb.	20@ ..	Dried Cherries, lb.	20@30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Drid Plums, lb.	25@ ..
Black Walnuts, quart	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Peaches, lb.	20@25	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, lb.	12@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, lb.	15@ ..	Can Quinces	35@40
Dried Currants, lb.	10@15	Can Cherries	35@40
Oranges, dozen	30@40	Can Fresh Pears	50@ ..
Filberts, lb.	25@ ..	Can American Pears	35@ ..
Prunels, lb.	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can Tomatoes	20@25
Malaga Grapes, lb.	20@25	Can Raspberry	35@ ..
Prunes, new, lb.	15@20		

BUTTER, LARD, AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	38@40	Cheese, ℔ lb.	10@20
Common Butter	25@27	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@ ..
Eggs, fresh, dozen	40@ ..		
Eggs, barreled, doz.	25@30		

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Mixed Pickles	20@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	20@ ..		

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 24, 1874.

There were no sales of Horned Cattle on yesterday, and only 90 head arrived fresh to hand to-day. These were sold at Horsimus Cove by Coney & McPherson, on private terms. Milch Cows dull, from $25@$87 ℔ head; general sales from $40@$62 ℔ head. Grass Calves sold in large lots at $5 50 ℔ head: medium quality Veals sold from 7c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Sheep sold in large lots on both yesterday and to-day from 5¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Lambs fell about ¼c. ℔ lb., on all qualities, and sold from 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale. The market for City Dressed was strong but dull from 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—J. N. Pidcock sold 377 Sheep, weight 33,520 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 149 Sheep, weight 10,270 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 16,850 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 236 Sheep, weight 21,790 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 288 Sheep, weight 26,300 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 10,560 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 3,280 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 212 Sheep, weight 18,600 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; held on sale, 3 cars, and had 5 cars due, both of Sheep and Lambs. Kase & Sons sold 200 Iowa sheep, weight 82½ lbs. ℔ head, at 6c. ℔ lb.; 356 Jersey Lambs, weight 21,630 lbs., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 169 Lambs, weight 6,660 lbs., at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 178 Lambs, weight 10,860 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 63 lbs. ℔ head, at 9c. ℔ lb.; 82 Lambs, weight 4,880 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 166 Lambs, weight 10,620 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; held on sale 3 cars of Lambs.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 255 Sheep, weight 18,060 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 241 Sheep, weight 20,090 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 198 Sheep, weight 16,820 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.; 198 Sheep, weight 17,690 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 153 Lambs, weight 8,520 lbs., at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 65 Lambs, weight 3,880 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 74 grass Calves, at $5 50 ℔ head. Held on sale 6 cars of Sheep and Lambs. P. Lerch sold 217 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,490 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 65 Sheep, weight 5,400 lbs., at 5⅞c. ℔ lb.; 79 Sheep, weight 6,640 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb., and $5 off the lot; 63 Sheep, weight 5,760 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,360 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 29 Lambs, weight 1,730 lbs., at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 25 Lambs, weight 1,580 lbs., at $8 90 ℔ cwt. S. McGraw sold 1 Veal, weight 340 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 1,180 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,140 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight 610 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 78 Lambs, weight 8,430 lbs., at $8 44 ℔ cwt.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,770 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 66 State Sheep, weight 6,180 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 27 State Sheep, weight 2,500 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 118 Michigan Sheep, weight 9,700 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 150 Michigan Sheep, weight 4,100 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 1 Kentucky Sheep, weight 130 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 34 Virginia Lambs, weight 1,950 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 209 Virginia Lambs, weight 11,670 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 260 Kentucky Lambs, weight 16,270 lbs., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 48 Kentucky Lambs, weight 2,980 lbs., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 64 Kentucky Lambs, weight 3,900 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 62 State Lambs, weight 3,710 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 17 State Lambs, weight 1,150 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 82 State Lambs, weight 5,440 lbs., at 9½c. ℔ lb.; 77 Canada Lambs, weight 4,900 lbs., at 8½c. ℔ lb.; 95 Canada Lambs, weight 6,000 lbs., at 8⅝c. ℔ lb.; 251 Canada Lambs, weight 16,380 lbs., at 8¾c. ℔ lb.; 342 Canada Lambs, weight 21,860 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 79 Veals, weight 8,910 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 27 Veals, weight 3,680 lbs., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals at Harsimus Cove for Yesterday and To-day—90 Beeves, 3,735 Sheep and Lambs, 2,335 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for Yesterday and To-day—2,862 Sheep and Lambs, 170 Veals, 2,517 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for Yesterday and To-day—3,977 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 43 Veals.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—The supply of Cattle has been a few car-loads short of that of last week, and the average quality not so good; market irregular. Rating Cattle by weight, we quote the best off ⅛c. ℔ lb., live weight; medium weights, say, ranging from 1,150 to 1,300 lbs., ¼c., and common and light stock, ½c.@⅜c., just as a seller happened to light upon a buyer; the highest price realized was 7c. for the best Illinois Steers, and from that down to 3¼c., at which State inferior stock was sold. But little inquiry for Milch Cows. Receipts of Veal Calves, 600 head, for which there has been but little inquiry, and buyers and sellers have been wide apart in their views, the asking price being 6c.@7c. for fair to good, and the selling 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. Sheep and Lambs in good supply; average quality good. For Sheep the market has rated steady, but for Lambs it is quotable at strong ¼c. ℔ lb off from this day last week. We quote; Sheep, common to fair, 3½c.@4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5½c., and extra, 6c.@6¼c.; Lambs, common to fair, 6c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@8c., and extra, 8½c.@9c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 627 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 10,608 head, or 624 cars, against 585 cars for the same time last week; not sufficient sales to-day to make a market; all fresh arrivals through consignments; market closed firm at yesterday's rates. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,400 head, against 14,000 head for the same time last week; market closed firm at $6@$7 50 for Canada Lambs; $4 50@$5 25 for Canada Sheep; $4 50@$5 for Western Sheep. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 9,400 head for the same time last week; no offerings to-day; prices nominal; Yorkers, $6.25@$6 80; heavy Hogs, $7 12½@$7 30.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24.—Stock report for half week ending July 24: Receipts—Cattle, 3,630 head. Shipments—Cattle, 2,240 head. Sales, 1,740 head. Market firm on all grades.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24.—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29¾.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29½@29¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 10c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £137,000.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29¾.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 982,000 bales, including 436,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 43,000 bales, including 10,000 bales American. Actual export, 11,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 38,000 quarters, including 31,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 439,000 bales, including 52,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8⅛d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 24.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed-oil, £27 9s.@£28 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Petroleum, 25f. for fine Pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 24, R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of William Baird, Esq., assignee, the five unfinished four-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots on the west side of Lexington avenue, beginning at the north-west corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street, and the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot on Sixty-ninth street, adjoining the above. The houses on the avenue will cost about $4,000 each to finish, and the house on the street is finished. The attendance at the sale was very numerous, and many of the persons present participated in the bidding. The house and lot, 20.5 by 52 by 78, on the north-west corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street, was sold to Owen Healey, for $19,500; the house and lot, 20 by 52 by 78, on the west side of Lexington avenue, adjoining the above, was sold to David Morgan for $14,250; the house and lot, 20 by 52 by 78, on Lexington avenue, adjoining the above, was sold to S. Stern, for $14,250; the house and lot, 20 by 52 by 78, on Lexington avenue, adjoining the above, was sold to R. W. White, for $15,300; the house and lot, 20 by 52 by 78, on Lexington avenue, adjoining the above, was sold to James K. Hill, for $15,600, and the house and lot, 22 by 55 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-ninth street, adjoining on rear of above, was sold to A. Dold, for $20,050.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the lot, 25 by 95, on the north-east corner of First avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street, to James Wood, plaintiff, for $6,350, and the lot 25 by 95 feet adjoining the above, to the same for $4,300; and the lot 25 by 95 feet adjoining the above, to the same for $4,000, and adjourned the foreclosure sale of the plot of land on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue to August 7.

Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Robert W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 23.9 by 92, on the north side of Sixteenth street, 238 feet east of Avenue A, to S. W. Ashheim, for $8,000. Also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, the house and lot forming an L on the east side of Sullivan street, 87.4½ feet south of Grand street, 20.6 by 30 by 14.3 by 56, to G. W. White for $3,500 over mortgage of $5,000; total, $8,500.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Sylvanus T. Cannon, Esq., Referee, sold the lease for sixteen years of the blacksmith shop and lot, 25 by 116, No. 200 West Houston street, between Varick and Bedford streets, to Jane Prior, (defendant,) for $3,800, subject to ground rent of $450 per year. The improvements to be paid for at expiration of the term of the lease, or a new lease given for twenty years.

There are no sales noted to be held at the Exchange to-day.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JULY 24.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone house (unfinished) and lot, 20.5x52x78, on n. w. corner of Lexington av., and 69th st	$19,500
1 four-story and basement brown-stone house (unfinished) and lot, 20x52x78, on w. s. of Lexington av., 20.5 ft. n. of 69th st.	14,250
1 four-story and basement brown-stone house (unfinished) and lot, 20x52x78, on w. s. of Lexington av., 40.5 ft. n. of 69th st.	14,250
1 four-story and basement brown-stone house (unfinished) and lot, 20x52x78, on w. s. of Lexington av., 60.5 ft. n. of 69th st.	15,300
1 four-story and basement brown-stone house (unfinished) and lot, 20x52x78, on w. s. of Lexington av., 80.5 ft. n. of 69th st.	15,600
1 four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 22x100.5, on n. s. of 69th st., 78 ft. w. of Lexington av.	20,050

By William Kennelly.

3 lots, together, 75x95, on n. e. corner of 1st av. and 115th st.	$14,650

By Joseph McGuire.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 23.9x92, on n. s. of 16th st., 238 ft. e. of Avenue A.	$8,000
1 three-story brick house and lot, forming L on e. s. of Sullivan st., 87.4½ ft. s. of Grand st., 20.6x30x14.3x56.	8,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

Sixteen years' lease, at ground rent of $450 per year, of blacksmith shop and lot 25x116, No. 200 West Houston st., between Varick and Bedford sts.	$3,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 23.

Bowery, e. s., 225 ft. n. of Bayard st., runs s. on Bowery 39.10 ft., thence e. 69.8 ft., thence s. 40 ft., thence e. 7.6 ft., thence s. 20 ft., thence e. 189.7 ft., to w. s. of Chrystie st., at a point 125 ft. n. of Bayard st., thence n. 25 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence n. 75 ft., thence w. 159 ft. to Bowery, point of beginning, foreclosure	$122,000
Canal st., s. w. corner of Elizabeth st., 47x50	35,000
Same property, ¼ part	6,750
Same property, ¼ part	6,750
Same property, ¼ part	6,750
Jersey st., n. s., about 98.7 ft. w. of Mulberry st., 19.6x66.10	3,250
Jersey st., n. s., about 79 ft. w. of Mulberry st., 19.7x67.3	3,200
Lispenard st., n. s., No. 53, 25x30.6	15,500
9th st., s. s., 152.7 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x93.11	18,000
20th st., No. 244 West, s. s., 201.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 22x70	14,000
29th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x98.9; 29th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x74.1	34,000
40th st., s. s., 157 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x98.9	38,700
60th st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x100.5	2,000
63d st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5	22,000
111th st., n. s., 182 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11	15,000
131st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th av., 75x99.11	11,550
Opdyke av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th st., 50x100	500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 65, basement and vault 15x60, of 1st floor, 10 years, per year	$4,800
5th av., e. s., 54 ft. s. of Clinton place, 27x100, 21 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A splendid four-story brown-stone residence, on Madison av., near 53d st., at a low figure. Size, 20x60x85. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SMALL BROWN-stone houses on 123d st., near 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11. Inquire of J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.; terms to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING
ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY store, (first-rate stand for business,) together with large dwelling, carriage-house, tenant-house, barns, and six acres of land; best of water and abundance of fruit; location very healthy; one mile from Harlem Railroad; price, $6,000. Also, a farm of 100 acres, near Mount Everett, well watered, plenty of fruit; house, barn, out-buildings, and fences all in good order; healthiest location in the country; price, $5,000; terms to suit. For particulars apply at No. 99 Murray st., New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, RYE BEACH.—FOR sale, to close an estate, thirty-five acres of upland in the immediate vicinity of the beach, containing a number of building sites, commanding magnificent views of the Sound. Inquire of C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, TWENTY-three acres, free of all incumbrance, for sale, in exchange for two or three houses in Brooklyn or New-York. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE OF TWELVE acres on North Shore Staten Island; high ground, picturesque, and healthy. J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers,
NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,
800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN

ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered; all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best. THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

BONDS WANTED.

STATE.

California 7s. Connecticut 6s.
Massachusetts 5s and 6s. Michigan 6s and 7s.
Maine 6s. New-Hampshire 6s.
New-Jersey 6s. New-York 5s, 6s, and 7s.
Ohio 6s. Rhode Island 6s.

RAILROAD.

Burlington, Cedar Falls and Minnesota.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes.
Kalamazoo and White Pigeon.
New-York and Oswego Midland.
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic.
Portland and Ogdensburg.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s.

FOR SALE.

Central Railroad of Iowa 1st.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes 1st.
Connecticut Western 1st.
Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati 1st.
Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western 1st and 2d.
New-Jersey Midland 1st and 2d.
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic 1st.
Rondout and Oswego.
Mississippi Central Consolidated.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

BUFFALO CITY 7s,

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SIXES,
And other first-class MUNICIPAL BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT.

PARTIES HOLDING FOR SALE ANY OF THIS CLASS OF SECURITIES WILL, ON APPLICATION, GIVING PARTICULARS OF THE BONDS, BE FURNISHED PROMPTLY WITH A BID.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE CONsolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund, have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, for redemption July 1, 1874, viz.:

Nos.	5,118	5,960	4,277	3,572	4,379
	6,505	5,967	5,047	3,334	
	4,446	3,697	6,326	5,675	
	3,700	6,663	4,896	6,410	
	3,669	4,358	3,520	6,107	
	5,771	4,956	4,225	3,719	
	5,489	5,387	3,112	5,714	
	4,809	4,705	5,129	5,540	
	6,085	3,801	3,790	5,926	

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York, within six months from date. EDWARD KING, President.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the First National Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association, will be held at No. 36 Warren st., on MONDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. E. S. PATTERSON, President.
THOMAS RULL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1874.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—THE STOCKholders of the Eighth National Bank are requested to meet at No. 48 Great Jones st., on MONDAY, July 27, 1874, at 4 P. M., sharp; business of the greatest importance will be presented for consideration and action.
WM. E. CLARK,
C. BRAKER, JR.,
T. H. BURRAS,
E. M. CLARK.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO SPECULATORS IN STOCKS.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri Railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
G. W. STANTON, JR., Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE
SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD, are notified that the Dividend due to those Bondholders not joining in the purchase of the road, will be paid after Aug. 1, and they are requested forthwith to communicate with J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 18 Exchange place, New-York City.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	275,000

A Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid Aug. 1, 1874.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND NO. 60 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, Executors.
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS,
EUGENE THORN, Executors.
my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE, Executors.
my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.
m28-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.
THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL, Executors.
f14-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P CHILD, Executors.
f21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.
ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.
MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.
ja24-1aw6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE MONTH OF MAY, A BANK BOOK of the North River Savings Bank, No. 14,251. The finder will please return the same to the owner, No. 495 7th av., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST., CORNER 4TH av.—Services to-morrow, (Sunday.) Social Bible class, for young men only, at 5 P. M., in reading-room. Young men's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Service of song at 7:30 P. M., followed by an address to young men by Rev. Henry Cross, of Coventry, England. Young men's meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

A GRAND DAY IN ZION—AT THE OLD ALANson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., between Grand and Broome sts.—Sunday, July 26, 1874, preaching morning, by Rev. George H. Anderson, of Brooklyn; evening, by Rev. Jacob Thomas, of Zion Church, this City, and an old-fashioned Holy Ghost prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock, afternoon. Come and welcome.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, conference; 7:30 P. M., Mrs. Abby Burnham and other speakers. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, preaching by Rev. E. R. Swackhamer, to be followed by other speakers.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer st., near Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. Deems to preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The seats always free. Open all Summer.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH, OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church, South, will preach at First Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Henry st., opposite First place, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; and Dr. Leroy M. Lee, of Richmond, Va., will occupy the pulpit in the evening at 7:45. All seats free.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Morton sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., Presiding Elder; 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Gregory.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—There will be service in this Church each Sabbath during July at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Prof. Wm. M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, Me.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCing July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peek, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.
Fare for the round trip, 60 cents.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF COMMENCED July 23, and will continue over two Sundays. Bishop Kavanaugh will preach Saturday morning and Monday evening; Rev. Dr. Sargent, Saturday evening; Bishop Doggett, Sunday morning, (all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South;) and Bishop Haven, Sunday afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park avenue and 35th st., Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. H. G. Blinn, of Cambridge, N. Y., will preach on Sunday, 26th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av., corner 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs. Service and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; evening prayer at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45 P. M. The daily service will be omitted during the month of July.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry st., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—Morning service Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock; sermon by Rev. G. J. Mingens. Evening service omitted until September. A cordial invitation to all.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; evening 7:45. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., through the month of July, Sabbath mornings at 10:30 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Howard Kingsbury.

DOWN WITH THE HYPOCRITES:—BISHOP Snow, of the Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Approaching Victory of Zion over Her Enemies."—Mic., chap. iv.

ELDER BOWMAN, GREAT S. C. MISSIONary, preaches in New College Hall, corner 23d st. and 2d av., at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Also at Greenpoint, corner India and Franklin sts., at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK.
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—For a few Sabbaths the second service will be held in the evening at 7½ o'clock P. M., instead of the afternoon. On Sabbath, the 26th, service in the evening by the Pastor. Subject, the "Two Ways." Proverbs xiv., 12; Matthew vii., 13 and 14.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector; Sunday, 26th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET M. E. CHURCH—On Sunday next preaching at 10:30 o'clock by Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakeley; at 7¾ preaching by Rev. Dr. S. D. Brown. All are cordially invited. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, preaching by Rev. L. G. Barrett, of Boston, Mass. Subject—"Touching Jesus." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 12th st.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d st.—Preaching on Sabbath morning by Rev. Frank C. Morgan; in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Benjamin F. Millard.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service on Sabbath morning and evening. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. Page.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51ST st., west of 9th av., Rev. D. Henry Miller, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. John Dowling, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. BISHOP KAVANAUGH, OF METHODIST Episcopal Church, South, will preach on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Free Tabernacle Church, 34th st., near 8th av. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. L. H. King, D. D. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

REV. DR. SPROLE, FORMERLY OF NEWburg, will preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church (between 7th and 8th avs.) Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and may be expected to preach each Sabbath morning during August at the same place. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR OF MADIson Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st st.—Rev. F. Johnson, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Regular services during August. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL OCCUPY THE pulpit of Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 48th st., Sabbath, July 26, and two Sabbaths thereafter, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK WILL PREACH IN Smith's new Hall, corner 4th and South 8th sts., Sabbath morning 10:30 o'clock. Evening, 7:45. Subject—"Young Ladies' Influence." Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats; Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., and 5 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 3:30 P. M.; Wednesday and Friday services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, No. 36 Stanton st., Rev. Wm. M. Mikels, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. W. P. Corbitt, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 o'clock and 7:45 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH ST.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching July 26 at 10:30 A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 21st st.—Rev. Dr. Irvine, of Augusta, Ga., will preach in this Church, to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

ST. PAUL M. E. CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 22D st.—Rev. Prof. Butz, of Drew Seminary, will preach on Sunday next, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder A. W. Bradford, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Second Coming of Christ and a Future Life. All are cordially invited to attend.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., on Sabbath, July 26, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Dodge. Seats free; all are welcome. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor, is expected to preach on Sunday at 11 o'clock. No afternoon service.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Geo D. Mathews, Pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. This church will be open all Summer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMP CURE.
A PAPER ON HEALTH AND RECREATION,
By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D.,

In Lippincott's Magazine for August, is a charming and instructive article, thoroughly adapted to this time of year. For sale by all periodical dealers. Single number, 35 cents. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN APPOMATTOX RIVER, Virginia, will be received until noon of July 31, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1874.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of the sixth (6th) of August, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the articles embraced in the following classes:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 20.
HAY AND STRAW, 1874–'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality fine English hay, loose, per ton.
Boston, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best hay, loose, per ton.
Brooklyn, 90 tons (2,240 pounds) first quality loose timothy hay, per ton.
Philadelphia, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best clover and timothy hay, mixed, loose, per ton.
Washington, 36 tons (2,240 pounds) hay, best quality timothy, per ton.
Norfolk, 76 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality timothy hay, loose, per ton.
Pensacola, 20 tons (2,240 pounds) best timothy and clover hay, per ton.
Deliveries to be made monthly as required.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 27.
ANTHRACITE COAL, 1874–'75.

Kittery, 600 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Kittery, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove size, per ton.
Boston, 900 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, steam-boat size, per ton.
Boston, 75 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, for stoves and furnaces, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, egg size, per ton.
Boston, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) red-ash, nut size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 700 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, screened for steam boilers, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, egg size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, stove size, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Locust mountain, nut size, per ton.
Philadelphia, 150 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, egg size, per ton.
League Island, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Lehigh coal, stove size, per ton.
Washington, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) white-ash, stove coal, per ton.
Norfolk, 120 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite, stove size, per ton.
Pensacola, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Anthracite coal, per ton.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, CLASS No. 29.
BITUMINOUS COAL, 1874–'75.

Kittery, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal for smith's use, per ton.
Kittery, 15 tons (2,240 pounds) English cannel coal, per ton.
Boston, 50 tons, (2,240 pounds) Lump Cumberland coal for blacksmith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) broad-top coal, run of the mines, best quality for smith's use, per ton.
Brooklyn, 25 tons, (2,240 pounds) best Insahall cannel coal for fire-engines, per ton.
Washington, 100 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, average run of mines, per ton.
Norfolk, 50 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, run of the mines, per ton.
Pensacola, 25 tons (2,240 pounds) Cumberland coal, per ton.

All the coal to be of the best quality of its kind; to be delivered into carts provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered to be paid for at the weights of the Navy-yard scales.

All the coal embraced in these classes to be delivered on or before the 1st of November next.

Bond and security in the full amount of the contract will be required to secure its faithful execution and fulfillment, and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
C. R. P. RODGERS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PLATE GLASS
REQUIRED FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, Aug. 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1874, as follows:
For altering building No. 125 Mercer st.
For erection of a building on lots Nos. 130 and 132 Amity st.
For building a steam fire-propeller.
For 15,000 feet of rubber hose, with Allen's patent couplings attached.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE CAPE Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON
DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the Manufacturing Property at Belvidere, N. J., which was advertised for June 12, stands adjourned to Aug. 6. For particulars, apply to The Belvidere Manufacturing Company, Belvidere, N. J.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*KENILWORTH....July 23	PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13
INDIANA.......July 30	ILLINOIS..........Aug. 20
*ABBOTSFORD.....Aug. 6	OHIO.............Aug. 27

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC............SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat....July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Caledonia, Wed'day.Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA..............Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA............Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....July 25, 1 P. M.	Italy........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.	

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Friday, July 24, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.......July 13	COLINA..........July 25
CYBELE..........July 18	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 18

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND........July 13	SWITZERLAND.....July 25
NEDERLAND........Aug. 6	COLINA..........Aug. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin.........$90 | Second cabin...........$60

Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD...................Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT.....................Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.............July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD...............Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE................Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH...............Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE............Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.—$80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KRONPRINZ, F. W., Capt. O. BEIMBRUCH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KR. OTTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.............................$100 and $120
Second cabin...60
Steerage...30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA.............July 25
COLORADO...........Aug. 8

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 25.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS...
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES...July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....................July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).......Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)................................Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....................Aug. 13

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND AFTERNOON EXCURSION

TO NEW-HAVEN,
AND RETURN BY MOONLIGHT,
☞ TO-DAY, ☜
SATURDAY, JULY 25,
By the large, swift and magnificent steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
with
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MILITARY AND QUADRILLE BAND.
LEAVING

Pier No. 33, foot of Jay st., North River, at..1:00 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, East River...............................1:15 P. M.
Foot of 23d st., East River..........................1:30 P. M.

REMAINING IN NEW-HAVEN TWO HOURS, returning to New-York at a seasonable hour.
Tickets for the round trip
ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at No. 944 Broadway, Earle's Hotel, No. 114 Broadway, and at landings.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO BRICKSBURG,

TUESDAY, JULY 28,

on Long Branch steamers to Sandy Hook; railroad along the sea shore and Shrewsbury River to Long Branch, Shark River, Marlpits, and Bricksburg.

SPLENDID VIEWS
in great variety, and sea air.

Boats will leave Rector street, Pier No. 8 North River, at 9:40 A. M., and return by 7 P. M. same day.

Tickets good for two days if countersigned by R. Campbell.

Tickets sold on board at $1 50 the round trip.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—On MONDAY, July 27, the large Sound steam-boat AMERICUS will make two extra excursions to Rockaway, leaving as follows:

West 11th st., 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 East River, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Fare, 35c.; excursion tickets, 50c.
Returning, leave Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

EXCURSION DAILY, TO BATH PARK, Bath, L. I., the finest place of the kind in this country for quiet, respectable people. Steamer THOMAS KILEY will leave the Battery, foot of Whitehall st., as follows: 6:15 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1:30 and 5 P. M.; leave Bath, 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock A. M.; 3 and 7 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Splendid bathing and first-class restaurant.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Proprietor.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45 P. M., and 33d st. at 3 o'clock, for Norwalk, on SATURDAY, July 25, returning to the City about 10 o'clock, giving excursionists a fine, cool moonlight sail, and an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE JUNIOR PARTNER IN A LIGHT wholesale manufacturing business in this City, established twelve years, desires to sell his one-half interest; the business is profitable, sales all for cash and thirty days time; no debts. Amount required $5,000, part of which can run for a short time on good security if desired. Principals only address BUSINESS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHED house; must be a thorough man of business with good connections and a fair amount of capital; communicate in the fullest manner; all letters will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address X., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

M. C. MITCHELL'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.,—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.

RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES, in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS. CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

A.—WE CLOSE UP THE REPOSITORY AND move our business to our factory, No. 1,505 Broadway, on the last day of this month. We have thirty carriages of different styles that must be sold. Now is the time to buy cheap.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO., Broadway, near 44th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; horse seven years old, fifteen and a half hands, warranted sound and kind; top buggy and harness nearly new, made to order. No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

MRS. SEAVER.

The above-mentioned house is in process of thorough renovation and refurnishing, and will soon be in readiness for the reception of families and gentlemen, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Newly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate; reception-room, with bedroom adjoining; every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; Summer prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE parties at Summer prices; arrangements can now be made for the Winter, with or without private table.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

NO. 54 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen, with a private family, living in their own house.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board; references. No. 10 West 16th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN in any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.

Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.

Board very low; open May until December.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

HIGHLAND HOUSE

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.

Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors,
Garrison's, N. Y.
Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF persons desiring board in the country can be accommodated by applying to the undersigned at Prattsville, N. Y. The place is easy of access by rail, only four miles from the Moresville Depot, on the N. Y., K. and S. Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful villages among the Catskills. The house is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the village, and no pains will be spared to make it a desirable boarding place. Best of City references given if desired. For terms, &c., address

M. G. MARSH,
Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.—GOOD AND abundant country fare, with comfortable rooms, in charming locality, among mountain peaks; beautiful drives to Kauterskill Falls, Clove, &c.; daily mails. Terms $6 per week for adults. Reference—James Campbell, No. 63 William st., New-York. Address Mrs. MARTHA BLOODGOOD, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage, about five minutes' walk from the ocean; house surrounded by handsome shade-trees and lawn. Apply to Mr. E. W. CLARKE, Real Estate Agent, Long Branch, or address C. C. B., Long Branch.

BOARD ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS—One and a half mile from the celebrated Bash-Bish Falls. Address G. S. NOONEY, Copake Iron Works, New-York.

TWO VACANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE to one and a quarter hour of City Hall; board for gentleman, wife, and child, with a private family, or few boarders; good mountain scenery, high ground, fruit, milk, plenty of shade. Address, stating distance from depot, terms, &c., to W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
IN NEW-YORK. Open in BOSTON, Aug. 3.

EACH AND EVERY ACT	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ALL THE GREAT RACES	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
BRILLIANT STEEPLE-CHASES	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
DARING FLAT RACES	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ROMAN CHARIOT RACE	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ROMAN STANDING RACES	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
LILLIPUTIAN FLAT RACES	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
GRAND LIBERTY RACE	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
PONY AND MONKEY RACES	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE	AFTERNOON and EVENING.
DOORS OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.	AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON'S
GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSIONS
TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
AT THE CONCLUSION OF
THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE ON THE GRAND COURSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.

DOUBLE BILL, DAY AND NIGHT.

LAST MATINEE AT 2. | Last times of Mr. C. W. BARRY, in the new sensation of ROPED IN, and in the drama of BEN BOLT. | LAST NIGHT AT 8.

MONDAY, July 27.—Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH and Miss SOPHIE MILES in the STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

No. 585 Broadway. VIOLETTE PICAUT, Directress. Entrée, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

Twenty lovely and fascinating Chahut-Can-can dancers. Twenty lovely and fascinating Chahut-Can-can dancers. Forming par excellence the terpsichorean wonder and sensation of the day, together with an army of olio specialty artists. Mme. Picaut as Frailty, Marie as Temptation, Nellie Young, Marie Boniface, Grinnell Children, &c., &c. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday. Secure your seats.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, (by especial request,) the Grand Legendary Drama of FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES! Full Cast, Grand Ballet, beautiful Scenery, Mechanical Effects, &c. EVANGELINE is in rehearsal, and soon to be produced.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th...12:30 P.M.	Saturday, 25th....4:30 P.M.
Sunday, 26th......7:00 A.M.	Sunday, 26th.......3:30 P.M.
Monday, 27th......3:00 P.M.	Monday, 27th.......6:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 28th.....3:00 P.M.	Tuesday, 28th......6:45 A.M.
Wednesday, 29th 3:30 P.M.	Wednesday, 29th.6:45 A.M.
Thursday, 30th.....4:00 P.M.	Thursday, 30th....7:00 A.M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d......9:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th.........9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th.......3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th.......3:00 P. M.
	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 80 cents.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st., at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, JR., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of Charles Francke & Co., in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy25-1aw3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL LINDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New York, the twenty-second day of June, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Israel Lindner, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

KAUFMANN KAUFMANN, Assignee.
jy11-1aw3w8* No. 26 John st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Burke, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1874.

jy25-1aw3w8* JAMES V. WRIGHT, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS of CHARLES GAYLER'S new serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
GAYLER'S NEW AND SUCCESSFUL PLAY,
WITH THE TIDE.
The most attractive Summer entertainment now given in New-York.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..................................Manager.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 25,
BENEFIT OF
W. L. STREET.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
SUNDAY EVENING, July 26,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
LITTLE KATIE, THE HOT-CORN GIRL.
MONDAY EVENING, July 27,
WALLACE, IDIOT WITNESS, and LIMERICK BOY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her business thoroughly; is very clean and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, or to take care of children and teach them, or to do light house-work in a private family. Address M. J. T., No. 181 Eagle st., Greenpoint.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO up-stairs work or general house-work; willing and obliging; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 258 9th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK; UNDERSTANDS meats, game, pastry, cream, &c.; makes bread and biscuit; does not quarrel with religion or color in fellow-servants, and particularly desires a permanent place; willing to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN sisters; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART CAPABLE GIRL AS cook, or to do general house-work; will be found respectful, willing, and economical; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class laundress; respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

GENERAL SERVANT.—A NEAT, CAPABLE Yankee girl not afraid of work, as general servant; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over the shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXCELLENT YOUNG girl as up-stairs girl, or useful girl in every way in any good family. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman of thirty; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine work; or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references; would like to go in the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by the day washing and ironing, and house-cleaning, or would take family washing at home. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as laundress; City reference. Can be seen Saturday and Monday at No. 130 East 13th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a place as monthly nurse, or would nurse an invalid lady, or would take a house-keeper's place in a small family; has had long experience in all. Apply at No. 450 West 19th st., Room No. 3, first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 641 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A perfect operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can work on others; can cut, fit, and clean dresses to look like new; will go to the country. Address G., No. 222 Madison st.

MALES

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to go to the country; good reference. Call or address T. J., No. 577 Baltic st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Scotch Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good gardener, also a good driver and groom, and can milk, care cattle, and do general work about a place; three years' recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—A YOUNG man having seven years' experience in laces and embroideries, desires a permanent situation in a wholesale house with chance of promotion; moderate salary expected; best of references as to capability, &c., from present employers. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MARried couple, aged twenty-seven years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, &c.; wife a plain cook, nice washer and ironer, can do all parts of house-work, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A man and wife, the man as waiter and the wife as chamber-maid and waitress. Address R. A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO WAIT AND tend upon a lady; only those well qualified, and with good recommendations need apply. No. 17 Waverley place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.
ja24-1aw6m8*

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.
NO. 299 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ANOTHER STORMY SESSION YESTERDAY.

THE DEMAND FOR A NEW SECRETARY—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Board of Apportionment held another discordant session yesterday. At 11 o'clock two of the members, the Mayor and Controller, held a brief conference, after which they joined their colleagues, Messrs. Vance and Wheeler. When the minutes of the previous session were read, Controller Green said they were of the utmost interest, inasmuch as they related to the issue of bonds, and were records of equally important transactions. He therefore moved that they be laid over, so as to enable him to examine them as to accuracy.

Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary, said he had been particular about preparing the minutes.

Controller Green replied that the minutes should be carefully examined before voting upon them.

The Controller's motion was then put and lost, Messrs. Wheeler and Vance voting in the negative.

Controller Green said he had seen a great deal of "stuff" put in the minutes.

Mr. Wheeler—I have nothing to say to that.

Controller Green—I desire an opportunity to examine them before voting, and I think I am entitled to that right.

Mayor Havemeyer—It is not very courteous to Mr. Green to deny him the privilege of examining the minutes before voting for them, and before they can become binding upon all of us. He has no sinister design in asking that they be laid over, and therefore the privilege should be granted.

Mr. Vance—Is the Controller ready to point out any inaccuracy?

Controller Green—I have had no opportunity to do so because I know nothing about the minutes until they are read here.

The minutes, unapproved, were then placed on file.

Controller Green called attention to a large pay-roll he had received from the Department of Public Works which, he said, had employed 500 more laborers upon unnecessary works such as the Boulevards, than were engaged last year. He said the vast expenditures of that department had largely helped to increase the debt of this City, and that some check should be put upon the system by which the debt was swelled, without corresponding profit. If the money had been expended upon necessary improvements which would add to the wealth of the City and become remunerative, it would have been productive of some financial results. He did not believe in carrying on works which would not be required during the present generation. The Controller then offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the issue of $50,000 assessment bonds to pay the roll of laborers, &c., of the Department of Public Works, and a transfer of $438 28 was made from an account to pay a bill of that amount, presented by Dr. W. A. Hammond for medical services and testimony.

Controller Green here reminded the board that they had adopted a resolution, about one month ago, requesting the Department of Public Works to furnish them with an estimate of the amount required to complete the works now in progress by days' work, whether under ordinances of the Common Council or by special laws, and also the estimated amount required to complete existing contracts for public improvements, payable in part or in whole from assessments, whether under ordinances of the Common Council or by the authority of special laws. He said that no answer had been received to the resolution, and he therefore moved that the Department of Public Works be notified that the board was waiting for a reply.

Mayor Havemeyer—Has notice been given?

Mr. Wheeler—I don't know. I did not have charge of the papers at the time.

Controller Green—I know nothing about the papers. I supposed the Secretary had attended to the business.

Mr. Wheeler (after examining the minutes)—I believe I have omitted to send the notice, but I shall send it now.

Controller Green—We must have a Secretary who will attend to his business. The method adopted in regard to the papers presented this board has resulted in great confusion and embarrassment, and it has proved almost intolerable.

Mr. Wheeler—I am capable of attending to my duties as Secretary, and if I have omitted to send the notice, I shall do so at once.

Mr. Vance—It was a mere oversight.

Mr. Wheeler—Yes, it was an oversight; nothing more.

Mayor Havemeyer—The Secretary of this board, Mr. Wheeler, told me, some time ago, that he was ready and willing to resign. I see the way the business is conducted here. The Controller is put to great inconvenience and embarrassment by the retention of papers which should, in my opinion, be kept in his office for reference at all times. Now, I am disposed to relieve the Secretary, and give the place to some gentleman about whose administration no fault may be found. I move that we proceed to elect a Secretary of this board, and I nominate Mr. Green for the office.

The motion was lost—the Mayor and Controller voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Vance and Wheeler in the negative.

Controller Green—I move that Mr. Wheeler be continued in the office of Secretary.

Mr. Vance—Such a motion is superfluous. There is no vacancy in the office of Secretary.

Mr. Wheeler here rose and addressed the Mayor. He said: You requested me to keep the office of Secretary when I tendered you my resignation. The papers which I should have had were kept in the Finance Department, and yet I was charged with not performing my duties. I told you I was ready to resign on the 1st of January last, but you requested me not to do so. You also told me that you wanted me to retain the place so as to be a check upon the Controller. When the proper time comes I will resign; but, although I don't care for it, I shall hold the office until then.

Controller Green—I repeat that the Finance Department has been greatly embarrassed by taking the papers of this board from this office. The Secretary has been very much aided by the assistance he has received from my attachés, but he now makes it a source of reflection. I move he be continued in office.

Mr. Wheeler—I am ready to leave the papers with Mr. Green.

Mayor Havemeyer—The retention of the papers is well calculated to embarrass the Controller. In my opinion the business of his department should not be interfered with by withholding documents which are necessary to the transaction of its business. Now and then matters in this board seem to take the shape of a party ring, and result in divided counsels. I think that more harmony should prevail, and that we should all help to facilitate the public business.

Mr. Vance—Are not the papers accessible?

Mayor Havemeyer—They should be in the hands of Mr. Green—because they are necessary to transact the business of his department.

Mr. Vance—I am totally opposed to merging this board into any other.

Mayor Havemeyer—But, I think that in every case the convenience of members should be consulted. The Controller has a large amount of business to transact, and he cannot be running round the various offices for papers.

Controller Green—This discussion has taken a wider range than I expected. Every item passed here has to be recorded in my books, and it is therefore necessary that I should have access at all times to such documents as were brought before this board. Mr. Vance has entered his mild protest against merging this department into any other, but I don't think the very few minutes he gives from his extensive business can enable him to know what are the duties of the Finance Department. It has always been the practice of the finance departments of every county to prepare a budget, and to transmit all such business as is related to the maintenance of government. It is so in England and elsewhere. You, Sir, (to the Mayor,) will remember when the budget, as prepared by the Finance Department, was laid before the Common Council. The Finance Department put in whatever was necessary, and provision was made under three or four hundred different heads. Any gentleman who comes here to regulate the business of the Finance Department should first acquaint himself with its various duties and responsibilities. So far as I am concerned, it is necessary that I should have papers to guide me in making entries. I have suffered very great embarrassments on this account.

Mr. Wheeler—The embarrassments are easily settled.

Controller Green—They can only be settled when the question of the Secretaryship is settled. I should like to see the Chairman (Mr. Havemeyer) made Secretary. I do not want the office.

Mr. Wheeler—All this difficulty is made to embarrass me and force me to resign, but I am not prepared to do so.

The communication of Col. Stebbins in relation to the action of the board in deciding that salaries of all attachés of the Park Department shall be paid out of taxation, and not from the proceeds of bonds, was here called up in connection with the opinion of the Assistant Corporation Counsel, adverse to the position taken by the board, and claiming that the law gives the board no such power.

Controller Green said he knew when the board acted on the matter that they were acting contrary to the letter of the law, and he informed them of the fact, but they did not heed him.

Mr. Vance—Will the gentleman inform me how Col. Stebbins' salary can be paid out of the amount raised on bonds?

Controller Green—I shall not point out anything to settle a difficulty which has been raised by two members of this board. Let them get out of the difficulty if they can.

Mr. Vance—You are not, perhaps, able to point out anything, if I may judge, from the character of your answer.

Controller Green—I do not sit here to be catechised by a member of this board because his ignorance of his duties has caused all this embarrassment. I was told the other day that I was not the legal adviser of this board; and I do not propose to be. Therefore, let him and his colleague find a way out of their difficulty.

Mr. Vance—I propose that the communication sent by myself and Mr. Wheeler to Col. Stebbins be read.

Controller Green—I do not want to hear any more of these gasconnading, highfallutin communications.

Mr. Vance—I have noticed that a member of the Board is anxious to place me and Mr. Wheeler in a false position before the public, but I will not allow any man to do that.

The subject was then allowed to drop.

Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins presented a bill of $2,000, for legal services. He was retained by the Corporation Counsel.

Controller Green said that the action of the Board, in providing that the Mayor shall approve of the counsel employed by the Corporation Counsel, will result in additional embarrassment.

Mayor Havemeyer believed the condition illegal. The matter was then laid over.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Controler to issue $150,000 worth of bonds for the Brooklyn Bridge Company—the amount being the last installment due by this City.

The Board then adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY BIGAMY TRIAL.

COUGHLAN IS CONVICTED, AND FLEES.

Soon after the opening of the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the jurors in the case of James Coughlan, charged with bigamy, announced to the constables, in whose charge they were, that they had agreed upon a verdict. Owing to the relations held by some of the jurors to the defendant, an agreement was thought impossible, and the announcement caused a general expression of surprise. Judge Bedle directed that the jurors be brought in, and amid a painful silence they entered the court-room. There were visible marks of agitation upon the countenances of many of them. They were "called" by direction of the court, and in answer to the usual questions put by Clerk Fisher, responded that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Hon. C. H. Winfield, counsel for Coughlan, asked that the jury be polled, and each man answered distinctly as his name was called that his verdict was "Guilty." Judge Bedle thanked the jurors for their attention to the case, and discharged them.

Coughlan was not within the bar at the time the verdict was received. The court crier called upon him to appear, but he did not respond. Judge Bedle, remarking that the defendant had not been present since Thursday afternoon, directed District Attorney Garretson to proceed with the forfeiture of his bonds. Coughlan was under $5,000 bonds to answer the indictment for bigamy, of which he had just been convicted, and a second indictment for perjury. Both bonds were forfeited. Judge Bedle then announced that he would finally dispose of the case on Saturday next, and adjourned the court.

A search for Coughlan in various parts of the county yesterday proved unavailing, and it is thought that he has fled to escape the penalty of his crime. He is the owner of an estate the value of which is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. Willissa Coughlan, whose marriage to him is established by this verdict, is prosecuting a suit against him in Chancery for divorce and for her dower right. At the time of his marriage he held most of his property in his own name, but it is said that, to avoid entanglement with her, he has signed it over. Since none of these deeds contain her signature, she is still entitled to her dower right in the property they conveyed. The verdict has caused great trouble to the family of his second wife, Hortense Greser, who married him in good faith, in Hoboken, in December, 1872.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN HAMILTON SQUARE.

In reply to the resolution of inquiry as to the disposition made of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument, laid in Hamilton square nearly thirty years ago, Commissioner Van Nort has made the following report:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1874.

To the Honorable the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I have made such inquiry as was within my power to comply with the request of your honorable board, "to ascertain and report the condition of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument, and the contents thereof, that was laid in Hamilton square nearly thirty years ago, and what steps, if any, are necessary to preserve or protect the stone and its contents."

It appears that a number of prominent citizens about the year 1843 constituted themselves into a society, and made application to the Legislature of the State to be incorporated as the "Washington Monument Association of the City of New-York," and an act to that effect was passed April 18, 1843. The parties thereto were Morgan Lewis, Stephen Allen, Moses H. Grinnell, Robt. H. Morris, W. W. Fox, Peter Cooper, J. W. Francis, Nicholas Dean, Don Alonzo Cushman, E. D. West, James Talmadge, Chas. W. Sandford, H. F. Kiersted, and their successors, the purpose being the erecting of a monument to the memory of George Washington, and many powers and privileges were granted; also, the right to procure from the City a suitable piece of ground for the purpose. Upon the collection of $50,000 it was made competent for the corporation to purchase ground, commence the monument, &c.

This latter requirement was modified, however, by an act of Feb. 2, 1849.

Upon application of the association on May 8, 1847, the Mayor of the City approved of a resolution of the Common Council that granted a space of ground 200 feet square in the centre of Hamilton square to the Washington Monument Association as a site for the erection of a monument to Washington, to revert to the Corporation whenever it shall cease to be used for such purpose. In June, 1848, permission was granted to the association to drain the grounds, and in October, 1853, the Board of Aldermen initiated proceedings which resulted in the final grading of Hamilton square. On the 11th October, 1847, an invitation, which was accepted, was sent to the Common Council by E. G. Drake, Hamilton Fish, and others, to assist in laying the corner-stone on Tuesday, 19th October, 1847, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781; the occasion was made a general holiday, and one of great display. It would seem questionable whether the Commissioner of Public Works could, under the circumstances, interfere to ascertain the condition and contents of the box within the stone, or otherwise trespass upon the premises which were conditionally ceded to an incorporated association. Active steps toward progressing with the monument seem to have entirely ceased—in fact, never to have been taken after the laying of the corner-stone. It would appear that a matter of inquiry might properly be made of the judicial adviser of the Corporation, as to the reversion of the 200-feet square in the centre of Hamilton square, to the City, in consequence of over twenty-seven years having passed since the grant was made to the association. Respectfully, GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

THE PAVING OF THE FIVE POINTS.

The following communication, relative to the paving of the streets in the vicinity of the "Five Points," was received at the Health Department yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

To the Health Department:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the reports of R. S. Tracy, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, and Walter DeF. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, as to the condition of the streets adjoining the Five Points. In reply I have to say that under the act recently signed by the Governor, this department advertised and awarded the contract for paving these streets, and sent the award to the Finance Department for approval of the surities on the 25th of last month, since which time no information has been received as to any action of the Finance Department. Until the surities are approved the contract cannot be executed nor the work begun. Very respectfully,

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

John Jones, alias "Cockney Jack," Thomas Edgerly, and John Green, the burglars who broke into and robbed Mr. Ridley's country mansion at Gravesend, were arraigned before Justice Moore in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Detectives Lyon and King, of New-York, who arrested the criminals, were in court, ready to testify as to their character. Green, owing to his having given valuable information to the authorities, received but two years in the Penitentiary. Jones was sentenced to seventeen and a half years and Edgerly to fifteen years in the State Prison. William Clark, alias "Pickles," the noted horse-thief, was next arraigned for sentence. Counselor Keady made an appeal to the Court for mercy, on the ground that the prisoner was in ill-health and had a large family. "Pickles" also told the court that he had bought the horse honestly. Judge Moore, however, in passing sentence, said that "Pickles" had once escaped from prison, and, in order not to give him the same chance again, sent him to the Penitentiary for four years and ten months.

DANGEROUS EXCAVATIONS.

Some days ago the Newark Common Council directed the Street Commissioner of the city to excavate the embankment of the Newark and New-York Railroad at the Fill more and St. Charles street crossing, Newark. Ex-Chancellor Williamson waited upon the President of the Council yesterday, and protested against the excavation being made. It would endanger the safety of the public, he said, and if the city went on to remove the embankment, though the company will brace up their tracks, they will protest against being held responsible for any accident which may ensue. President Ludlow said that he could not interfere, and advised the Chancellor to consult with the Street Commissioner. The work will probably go on. It is understood that the company will not apply to the courts for an injunction.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A complaint has been made against an auctioneer before the Mayor's Secretary. He is charged with not accounting for the proceeds of a sale of furniture....No decision has yet been rendered in the cases of Zander & McMahon, the keepers of an intelligence office, who are charged with obtaining money from laborers by false representations.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

KILLED IN THE FOURTH AVENUE TUNNEL.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE CASE OF WM. HEALY—THE CONTRACTOR BLAMED FOR THE ACCIDENT.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of William Healy, who was killed by the falling of a portion of the Fourth avenue tunnel on July 14, 1874.

James Anderson was called to the stand and testified that on the 14th inst. he was employed on the cut on Fourth avenue and Ninetieth street. We were blasting, Healy and several others went down. After the blast eight or ten tons of rock fell on him, killing him instantly. He was out at the time of the blast, and went in instantly after. The rock had to be blasted to remove his body. I was working there six weeks. The roof of the tunnel was 16 feet high. It was in a dangerous condition for several days. We attempted to remove it by blasting. We had to prop up the roof. The roof fell in while they were supporting it.

John Kilcary was called and said, I worked in the cut for seventeen months, I did not consider there was any more danger at the point where the accident occurred than at any other portion of the cut. We fired a mine, but it did not explode. Healy went down again to fix a fuse. A portion of the roof was loose, and was propped up. At the time of blasting we removed the prop. A man named Gilfoyle, who lost his leg, was driving in a wedge, while others were removing the prop. I heard some persons cry out, and ran around, and inquired if any persons were under the rock that had fallen. I went down and saw the leg of the deceased. We attempted to lift the rock with a derrick, but were forced to put in three blasts before we could take out the body. The roof was to stand for the roof of the tunnel, and I did not consider it any more dangerous than elsewhere. The roof was from seven to nine feet of solid rock. The foreman put up the prop himself. Three of the men left the work the day before on account of its being dangerous. The engineers visit the cut twice a week. I do not think the accident occurred through negligence. Colbert King, being sworn, said: I am a contractor at the cut, Ninetieth street and Fourth avenue. I considered the roof safe. My attention was never called to the dangerous condition of the rock which fell. I had it propped up to satisfy three men, who were new hands. I examined to see if there was any danger, but found none. Coroner Woltman then charged the jury, and they retired to deliberate on their verdict. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by injuries received while at work, on July 14, at Ninetieth street and Fourth avenue, by a portion of the roof of the tunnel falling on him, and that they consider that the accident was caused by the negligence of the contractor, Calbert King, in not using sufficient precaution in examining the condition and danger of the tunnel.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION TRIALS.

The cases of the election inspectors indicted for violation of the Election laws, were upon the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for trial, but it was pretty generally understood that they would not be taken up this term. On the opening of court, the Assistant District Attorney announced to the court that in compliance with the requirements of the statute, the election cases had been put upon the calendar, and Messrs. Wingate and Fellows had been delegated to conduct the prosecution. Col. Wingate said that his associate was suffering from illness, and he was not, therefore, prepared to go on with the trials. As the accused were out on bail, and the court had reached its last day's session, counsel supposed it was not necessary that the cases should be taken up, and proposed a postponement until September. United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy, counsel for the election inspectors, announced that he was prepared to go to trial, but if counsel for the prosecution were unable to proceed, he would not oppose an adjournment. By consent of counsel on both sides, the cases were then set down for trial for the first week in September.

The work of copying the Mayor's answer, which was intrusted to one of his confidential clerks, was completed last evening, but it will not be transmitted to Gov. Dix before to-night. The Mayor says he intends to still further revise it before handing it to a special messenger for delivery.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

During the time that Mr. Matsell occupied the position of Superintendent of Police, and more particularly while Mr. Gardner was President of the Board of Police, the various Captains completely ignored the occupant of the Superintendent's chair, and reported personally to the President, and such of the Commissioners as they saw fit, for orders, and most of their business was done directly with the President, instead of through the Superintendent. The Captains would rush into the Superintendent's office, make their visit there as brief as possible, and, immediately repairing to the office of President Gardner, make a detailed verbal report to him of what had transpired in their precincts during the previous twenty-four hours, and ask for orders. Yesterday morning Superintendent Walling was in the office and received the reports of the Captains as they arrived. All greeted him very cordially, and congratulated him on his promotion. After leaving the Superintendent's office the Captains, as had been their custom for months past, flocked to the office of the President and asked if he had any orders for them. Mr. Matsell informed the Captains that he had no orders for them, and gave them to understand that a Superintendent of Police had been appointed and they must look to Superintendent Walling for orders and to no one else. If he (the President) had, any orders to give, he would transmit them through the Superintendent, and when he desired to see any of the Captains on special business he would send for them. This new programme rather astonished some of the Captains, and established at once the supremacy of the Superintendent as the chief executive officer of the Police Department. There was no meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, as Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker were absent from the City. The board will, however, meet on Tuesday next, when it is expected the vacant Inspectorship will be filled.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

At the Department of Parks yesterday, bids were opened for a supply of 245 tons of coal and 1,000 feet of base stone for the Eighth avenue wall of the Central Park. Controller Green was present during the proposals. At the meeting of the Park Commissioners the contract for the coal was awarded to Theodore F. Tome. A communication was received from T. W. Rollins, to whom the granite work for the Metropolitan Museum of Art had been awarded, in which he declined to accept the terms of the contract. The Secretary was authorized to readvertise for proposals for the granite and mason work. The plan of the small park to be constructed at the Five Points, which provided for the erection of a granite drinking-fountain midway on the side facing Worth street, was amended in favor of two cast-iron fountains. The Superintendent of Parks reported that the Morse statue in the Central Park had been removed from its original position to a site in the vicinity of the "Inventor's Gate." The plan for paving that part of Eighth avenue adjacent to the Central Park was adopted. The sidewalk next to the park is to be twenty-seven feet wide, the west sidewalk twenty-five, and the Broadway forty-eight feet. Col. Stebbins, the President, reported that he had delivered to the Controller $35,000 worth of bonds of the late town of King's Bridge. No discussion took place relative to the revised estimate of the department, nor was the communication of Messrs. Wheeler and Vance laid officially before the board by the President.

FATAL PLAY WITH PISTOLS.

William Harrington, a lad sixteen years of age, residing with his parents at No. 153 Orange street, Newark, N. J., was engaged on Thursday afternoon in shooting at a mark in the rear of the house. The shooting proved an annoyance to those in the neighborhood, and he desisted. Later he found the pistol which he had been using lying with another on a table in one of the rooms in the upper part of the house, and supposing they were unloaded, he pointed one at each ear and drew the trigger. A ball was lodged in his brain, and he fell unconscious to the floor. Medical aid was procured, but he died in the course of four hours. His parents are absent from home.

THE CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury: Claims paid, (number of warrants, 143,) amounting to $188,975 06. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, &c., $31,554 80; collection of assessments and interest, $2,139 67; market rents and fees, $323 75; water rents, $19,753 07; licenses, Mayor's office, $1,375; fees and fines District Courts, $34; total, $55,180 29. Within one hour the assessment bonds to the amount of $50,000, authorized by the Board of Apportionment yesterday, were sold, the money collected, and Paymaster Falls, of the Controller's office, was on his way to the Boulevards to pay the laborers.

MOTHER, SON, AND STEP-FATHER.

A lad named Winfield M. Thompson was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday morning, on complaint of his mother, Jane A. Wilson, who charged him with having stolen a pistol and $15 from her. He was taken before Justice Warner, and stated that his mother is married a second time to a man named Wilson, who already had six wives living; that Wilson and his mother had sold some property left by her first husband, and were living upon the proceeds; that his father one time had a woman locked up in one of the rooms for four days, during which she was attended by a doctor, and alleged as a reason for the theft of the money that his step-father would have spent it for rum, and excused the theft of the pistol by saying that he had pawned it for food when his mother was away from home. Wilson, who was present, did not deny these allegations. The boy gave bonds to answer, and subsequently had his step-father arrested for having assaulted him.

WRECKED AT SEA.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF GUATEMALA ASHORE ON WATLING'S ISLAND—NO LIVES LOST.

Intelligence was received in this City yesterday that the steam-ship City of Guatemala, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Line, had been wrecked, on the 16th inst., on Watling's Island, which is one of the Bahamas group. The Guatemala left New-York on the 11th instant, with an assorted cargo, carrying no passengers. She was a new vessel, of 1,490 tons burden, built of iron, and propelled by a screw. She was commanded by Capt. J. B. Hildreth. Part of the cargo was thrown out when it was reported that she had nine feet of water in her hold. Two boats were sent out, one for Nassau, N. P., to intercept the homeward-bound steamer, and another to Fortune Island. The first boat arrived at Nassau with the crew in an exhausted condition. Assistance was at once sent to the steamer. The second boat had not been heard from. The steamer had twelve feet of water in her hold at last advices. The agents of the company in this City assert that there are hopes that the steamer may be saved. The vessel is valued at $270,000, and is insured for $290,000 gold in British, French, and German companies. The following letter from the Purser of the steamer, received by the City of Havana, gives the details of the disaster:

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF HAVANA,
OFF NASSAU, N. P.,
Monday, July 20—2 o'clock P. M.

I have just learned from the United States Consul at Nassau that the Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Guatemala, J. B. Hildreth master, six days from New-York to Aspinwall, struck on the north-east end of Watling's Island, Bahamas, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at midnight. Immediately after striking they commenced throwing overboard cargo, and continued until 1 o'clock, when the engineer reported the steam-pipe broken, and the vessel bilged in about two hours after striking, with nine feet of water in the hold. They stopped throwing overboard cargo, and dispatched two boats. One was sent to Fortune Island to intercept, if possible, the homeward-bound steamer of that line, and the other to Nassau for assistance. On Sunday night, (midnight,) Second Officer Lapham, with a crew of six men, arrived at Nassau during a terrific thunder storm, encountering heavy weather and frequent squalls during the passage. They were immediately taken care of by the United States Consul, Hon. Mahlon Chance. This morning the Consul and S. O. Johnson, Esq., agent of the American Board of Underwriters, took immediate steps to get assistance to the steamer, and the steamer Anna, with Mr. Johnson on board, accompanied by Second Officer Lapham, leaves for the steamer at once. It was reported just as the boat was leaving that there were twelve feet of water in the hold. The vessel will be a total wreck, but the remaining cargo will be saved. There are no passengers on board. The crew were all well, and no lives lost. Five of the crew which came to Nassau return to New-York on the steam-ship City of Havana to-day. No report of the boat that went to Fortune Island up to the hour of the City of Havana leaving Nassau.

R. G. BATTEN, Purser.

The steam-ship City of Guatemala sailed from this port for Aspinwall on the 11th inst., having on board a miscellaneous cargo of merchandise, the principal part of which was 61,000 pounds of lard. She also carried $700 in specie. The steam-ship City of Havana, which brought the news of the disaster, is in quarantine in the lower bay, and will probably arrive at her pier this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN SENT TO STATE PRISON.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Mary Lawrence, who escaped from the Penitentiary, where she had been sent to serve a two months' sentence, was brought up and sentenced to sixty days in the institution from which she escaped, in addition to her original two months' sentence....John Gould, charged with highway robbery, in having assaulted Martin Kent, of No. 369 Madison street, on the night of the 3d of May, robbing him of a gold watch valued at $100, was found guilty of larceny from the person, and sent to State Prison for five years....George Vetter, charged with breaking into the oyster saloon of Henry Diffenbach, No. 210 Chrystie street, and stealing therefrom a watch and chain and box of cigars, was acquitted....William W. Elder pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....William Kelleher and James McGuire, charged with highway robbery, in having assaulted and robbed Michael Cleary of $60 on the night of the 7th of July, were found guilty as charged in the indictment, and each sentenced to fifteen years in State Prison at hard labor....George Smith, Emil Miller, and John Slaven pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The court then adjourned for the term.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

J. W. Atwood, a coal merchant doing business at No. 111 Broadway, who was awarded the contract for the distribution of coal to the poor by the Department of Charities and Correction, was recently charged with having fraudulently violated his contract by giving short weight. Yesterday the case was investigated before Commissioner Laimbeer. The proceedings were held strictly private, and a number of witnesses were examined by both sides. The investigation will probably be resumed to-day. At the regular meeting of the board yesterday morning nothing of interest transpired.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

The Trustees of the Children's Free Excursion Fund acknowledge the following additional subscriptions:

Previously recorded	$5,592 38
The Misses Weston, Newport, R. I.	50 00
C. & K., (per Theo. Roosevelt)	25 00
M. B. F.	20 00
Boarders at the Mott House, Tarrytown, (per TIMES)	17 00
Mrs. S. T. B., (per TIMES)	15 00
Miss A. T. B., (per TIMES)	10 00
Robert S. Walker	10 00
Homestead on the Hillside	10 00
Catskill	10 00
E. J. B.	5 00
Little Madeleine	5 00
C. S. P.	5 00
D. L. M.	2 00
A.	1 00
Mimi	1 00
W. A. B.	1 00
Total	$5,779 38
Expenses of five excursions	3,526 42
Balance on hand	$2,252 96

BEWARE OF YOUR COUNTRYMEN.

The bark Luigi, Capt. Lavora, of Italy, arrived in port a few days ago. Peter Lavora, a son of the Captain, was on board, and went out with nine sovereigns in his pocket to see the City. As he did not turn up next day, Officer Van Ranst was sent to look for him, and found him in New Bowery minus his money and other property. The youth stated that he met one of his countrymen, who induced him to hand over his gold to him for the purpose of getting currency for it. This was after they had visited many saloons and imbibed several drinks. The new-found friend then disappeared. He was arrested, however, from the description given of him, and at Essex Market yesterday, before Justice Bixby, gave his name as José Jurepettino. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

"WALKER & CO." AGAIN.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, counsel for Ex-Judge Gideon L. Walker, the alleged head of the swindling firm of "Walker & Co.," moved that the prisoner be discharged on his own recognizance, the prosecution having failed to bring him to trial during two terms of the court, although the accused was clamorous for trial, and had demanded a hearing day after day. The other prisoners implicated had been released on trifling bail, and counsel contended that Walker, whose offense—if he had offended at all—was no greater than theirs, should be discharged, or have his bail reduced to a nominal sum. Judge Sutherland said that he had already fixed Walker's bail at $2,000, and he declined to reduce that amount.

ROBBERY IN A CONCERT SALOON.

Yesterday Charles O'Hara made a complaint before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, against Charles Marondi, the proprietor of the concert saloon No. 192 Chatham street, and Charles Goodkind, of Eighth street. O'Hara stated that while he was in the concert saloon, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Goodkind seized and held him while Marondi took his money from his pocket, amounting to $110. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 each to appear, John Stemme, of No. 11 Bowery, being surety for Marondi, and Henry Menkin, of No. 62 Forsyth street, for the second.

MISSING JEWELS.

Mr. Harris Levey, of No. 3 Forsyth street, yesterday appeared in the Tombs Police Court to make a complaint of grand larceny against Lizzie Brown, who had formerly been his servant. He said that she had left his house on the 3d inst., without giving any notice of her intention to depart, and that after she had gone he discovered that jewelry and other things to the value of $205 were missing. She was arrested in Jersey City by Officer Howard, of the head-quarters of that place. She pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial by Justice Flammer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

If the weather is fine this afternoon there will be music on the Mall in Central Park.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned off Pier No. 9 East River yesterday.

Peter Connor, three years old, died of cholera morbus yesterday at No. 300 West Houston street.

The new dog pound in the Eighteenth Ward Market will be opened on Monday, and the present one will be closed to-morrow.

While painting the house No. 773 Sixth avenue, yesterday, Michael Shields fell from the scaffold to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured.

Patrick Connors, of Thirty-sixth street and First avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, suffering with delirium tremens, last night.

The body of John Dunn, who was drowned while bathing at the foot of One Hundred and Ninth street, East River, on the 21st inst., was found yesterday off Randall's Island.

Nellie Farrell was held to answer by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a watch from Thomas Moran, of No. 221 West street.

Charles Hoffman, aged fifty-eight years, of No. 80 Ridge street, was run over by a Fifth avenue stage in Fulton street, yesterday, and had his arm broken.

Owen Taggart, of No. 636 East Ninth street, went home intoxicated yesterday morning and subsequently fell from a third-story window to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed.

Frederick Walker was held by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to await the results of injuries inflicted by him on Mrs. Fitzgerald, of No. 416 West Nineteenth street.

Morris Murphy, of No. 66 Spring street, while playing, accidentally fell into the subcellar of the new building No. 443 Broome street, receiving a severe scalp wound, besides other injuries about the body.

About 9:30 P. M., yesterday, Henry Greve, aged twenty-seven years, a bar-tender in his brother's store, at No. 175 Christopher street, committed suicide by shooting himself four times in the left breast. He was subject to temporary fits of insanity.

William Ulrich and Ernest Uhl, two youths, were held in $500 bail each by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of knives and forks and plated-ware from William Von Eiken, No. 108 First avenue.

A survey is being made, by the direction of Commissioner Van Nort, to ascertain where new street signs are required at the intersections of streets. As soon as completed, prominent signs will be placed on the public lamps at the corners of every street intersection.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a row occurred at No. 38 Elizabeth street, between James Dunn, John Conway, and William Brean, during which Brean stabbed Dunn in the leg and head, inflicting severe though not dangerous wounds. The parties were all arrested and locked up.

Mrs. Zalsberg, of No. 44 Forsyth street, was doing so well yesterday that Coroner Woltman did not consider it necessary to take her ante-mortem statement. Mrs. Zalsberg is the woman who was assaulted by David and Joseph Cohen, at No. 13 Bayard street, a few days ago. No arrests were made.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night, the inmates of the house No. 427 West Sixteenth street, were startled by an explosion which occurred on the second floor of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by a defective gas-pipe. No one was injured, although the building was considerably damaged. The furniture was also damaged. The loss will exceed $1,000.

Adolph Baer, a clerk in Hymes, Brother & Co.'s cloth house, at No. 426 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of robbing his employers. The young man was in the habit, when leaving the store, of carrying off pieces of cloth in a leather case. When arrested last night a piece of the stolen property was found in his possession.

LONG ISLAND.

The hay crop at the east end of the island, and especially at Southampton and vicinity, proves to be unexpectedly large, and it has generally been secured in the best condition. The farmers are now attending to their wheat crops, which are also quite prolific, and corn is coming forward rapidly, although it begins to be somewhat affected by the continued dry weather. Peaches are not a good crop, but pears and apples promise well.

David Ilch, a butcher, of Thirteenth street, College Point, was brutally assaulted on Thursday evening by two brothers named Bauer, in a drinking saloon kept by one Gaiser, the cause, it is said, being an old grudge. One of the brothers went stealthily behind Ilch and struck him a terrible blow on the head with a beer glass, literally crushing in his skull and felling him to the floor. The two brothers were immediately arrested, and held by Justice Van Busse to await the result of Ilch's injuries, which are pronounced very dangerous.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Managers of the Roman Catholic Protectory contemplate laying out the beautifully-shaded grounds connected with the institution with a park, with serpentine walks and miniature lakes and fountains, as soon as the funds can be obtained for that purpose.

A few days ago a woman of respectable appearance called at several houses in the village of White Plains, and offered for sale some shoes for $2 per pair, which were well known to be worth $3 per pair. The fact being communicated to Constable D. Barnes, that official proceeded to make inquiries, and ascertained that the store of Mr. Thomas F. Mann, at Irvington, was recently entered and robbed of thirty pairs, and another dealer, Mr. A. Jackson Mead, had also been robbed of a considerable number. The woman was accordingly arrested, and two pairs of shoes found in her possession were identified by Mr. Mead as a portion of the property stolen from his store. Richard Collins, husband of the woman who had been offering the stolen shoes for sale, was subsequently arrested, and the couple were committed to the County Jail by Justice Long to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Higgins was severely injured while at work at the foot of Fifth street, Hoboken, yesterday by the fall on him of a pile of lumber.

The residence of Rev. J. K. Bartholomew, on Bloomfield avenue, Bloomfield, was entered by burglars, last night, and robbed of silver-ware and clothing valued at $100.

The funeral services over the remains of Ex-Mayor Quinby, of Newark, were held in Trinity Church, Newark, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Nicholson and Rev. J. H. Smith officiated.

Isaac Ayres, yesterday, while drunk, attempted to shoot his wife at their home, in Ellison street, Paterson. He was arrested and committed to the Passaic County Jail to answer, in default of $200 bail.

James Fagin, of No. 328 Bank street, Newark, while walking in his room on Thursday evening, accidentally stepped out of the window. He fell to the ground, and sustained severe though not fatal injuries.

A lad named Louis Blank, employed to attend cows in Greenville, asked permission of his employer on Wednesday evening, to go to the Bay for the purpose of bathing. He has not since been seen, and is supposed to have been drowned.

In Marlborough, Monmouth County, on Thursday, Ann Smith, a domestic employed in the family of John McCue, committed suicide by hanging herself to a beam while the family were absent. No cause is known that could have led the woman to commit the act. An inquest will be held.

Ann Deary, an old lady, sixty years of age, went from her home in Weehawken, on Thursday, and was returning homeward through Weehawken when she was met by four men. They dragged her into a woods near by, and, as alleged, brutally outraged her. She complained against them before Justice Dyer, and yesterday two of the parties were arrested. Their names are George Davis and Burt Kerwin.

A CASE OF CHOLERA MORBUS.

Dr. Merrill was called in yesterday to attend a man who was suffering from what was supposed to be cholera. The doctor immediately telegraphed to Dr. Janes, of the Health Board. It appears that the patient, whose name is George Flaum, was at work on Long Island, and being taken sick, returned to this City and engaged lodgings at No. 85 Greenwich street. Dr. Merrill telegraphed for the ambulance, but the ambulance doctor refused to take the sick man to the Park Hospital. Dr. Janes saw the man, and pronounced his illness to be cholera morbus, and prescribed for him. He is now getting better. The disinfecting corps were sent to the house, and thoroughly disinfected the rooms, clothing, &c.

A NIAGARA FALLS HACKMAN FINED.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that a hackman over the river in Canada, known as 'Jack, the Guide," was arrested Saturday for overcharging a stranger who had taken a short ride in his carriage. The arrangement was made for a trip from one of the small hotels to the brink of the Horse-shoe, and was to entail an expense of twenty-five cents. The driver was paid and discharged at the completion of his agreement, but instead of departing he remained in the neighborhood, and subsequently induced the stranger to ride back to the hotel with him, as he was obliged to return, and had no objection to company. This procedure finally brought a charge of $1 50 for services rendered. The stranger demurred, and finally had the friendly hackman arrested for illegal charging. Justice Hill deemed the offense an aggravated one, and the prisoner was fined $29 75.

THE THIRD VICTIM OF POISONED CHOW-CHOW.

Yesterday afternoon a notice was sent to the Coroner's office by Dr. Sturgis, who was in attendance on Ellen Burke, the cook at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, that she was much worse. About half an hour after the first dispatch was received a second was handed in which stated that the woman was dead. The deceased is the third victim of poisoned food partaken of on Sunday last. The first victim was John Powers, who called on his sister where she was employed, at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, on Sunday last, with the intention of accompanying her to see some friends in West Fifty-seventh street. As the sister did not want to leave the house without eating something, she asked the cook to prepare something for them. The latter refused to do this, however, and Annie Powers went looking through the cupboards for something to eat. Some cold beef was found, and among other things a portion of a bottle of chow-chow. Of this the brother and sister partook freely; the cook, Mrs. Burke, also eat some. Another servant, who was there at the time, tasted a pickle, but said that it was bitter, and she could not eat it. She then took an onion, but could not eat that. After the meal, the brother and sister went to Fifty-seventh street, where they remained, enjoying themselves until after 9 o'clock, when they returned home. That night John was taken sick, and a physician was sent for. On Monday he went to his work as usual, but he returned at noon, and was forced to go to his bed, where he remained until he died, on Tuesday. Annie was taken sick on Monday, and lingered until Wednesday, when she died. On Tuesday the cook, Mrs. Burke, was taken slightly sick, and grew worse on Wednesday. On Thursday, however, her physician thought that she was out of danger; but yesterday she grew rapidly worse, and died. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Deputy Coroner Shine made a post mortem examination of the body. The stomach was delivered entire to Prof. Doremus, who will make an analysis and report soon. The pickles used were bought at Macy's, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and at Corwin's, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. A bottle was bought at each place yesterday, and will be analyzed.

OUTGOING FOREIGN MAILS FOR AUGUST.

The following is the schedule of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails from this port to Europe during the month of August:

Saturday, Aug. 1.—City of Richmond, Inman Line, Queenstown; Neckar, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—Wyoming, Williams & Guion, Queenstown.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.—Russia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Donau, North German Lloyd, Bremen.

Thursday, Aug. 6.—Thuringia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; P. Caland, Netherlands Steam Navigation Company, Rotterdam.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—Baltic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Lafayette, General Transatlantic Line, Brest and Havre; Mosel, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen; Humboldt, Baltic Lloyd, Stettin.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.—Lessing, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Nevada, Williams & Guion Line, Queenstown.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.—Calabria, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Frankfort, North German Lloyd, Bremen.

Thursday, Aug. 13.—Westphalia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

Saturday, Aug. 15.—Britannic, White Star Line, Queenstown; America, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.—Switzerland, Red Star Line, Antwerp.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.—Scotia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Deutschland, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen.

Thursday, Aug. 20.—Pommerania, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Maas, Netherlands Steam Navigation, Rotterdam.

Saturday, Aug. 22.—Pereire, General Transatlantic Line, Brest and Havre; Celtic, White Star Line, Queenstown; Hermann, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—Idaho, Williams & Guion Line, Queenstown; Herder, Eagle Line, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.—Bothnia, Cunard Line, Queenstown; Rhein, North German Lloyd, Bremen.

Thursday, Aug. 27.—Holsatia, Hamburg-American Packet, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

Saturday, Aug. 29.—Weser, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen; City of Chester, Inman Line, Queenstown.

Mails for the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, during the month of August, will leave as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 1.—Acapulco, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Aspinwall; Metropolis, New-York and West Indies Company, Port-au-Prince.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—Morro Castle, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana.

Thursday, Aug. 6.—City of New-York, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana and Nassau.

Friday, Aug. 7.—Atlas, Atlas Steam-ship Company, Port-au-Prince.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—Cuba, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.—Crescent City, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana.

Thursday, Aug. 13.—City of Merida, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana.

Saturday, Aug. 15.—Colon, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Aspinwall.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.—Etna, Atlas Steam-ship Company, Kingston, Jamaica; Columbus, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana.

Thursday, Aug. 20.—City of Havana, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana.

Monday, Aug. 24.—South America, Brazil Mail, St. Thomas and Rio.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.—Morro Castle, Clyde Steam-ship Company, Havana; Ashland, San Domingo.

Thursday, Aug. 27.—City of New-York, New-York and Mexican mail, Havana; Tybee, Porto Rico.

Friday, Aug. 28.—Claribel, Atlas Steam-ship Company, Port-au-Prince.

Saturday, Aug. 29.—Acapulco, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Aspinwall; City of Mexico, New-York and Mexican Mail, Havana.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Flour dull at $5 for Superfine, $5 25 for Single Extra, $5 50 for Double Extra, $6@$6 50 for Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 75 for Choice Extra. Corn dull at 85c. for Yellow. Oats quiet at 73c.@75c. Bran quiet at 90c.@92½c. Hay dull, at $24 50 for Prime, in warehouse. Pork active and higher, at $24 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 8½c. Bacon scarce and higher, at 10c. for Shoulders, 12c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 16c.@16½c. Lard scarce at 13c. for Tierce, 14c. for Keg. Sugar dull at 8½c.@9⅜c. for Fair to fully Fair, 9½c.@9¾c. for Prime, 10c. for Choice; stock, 3,590 hhds. Molasses—No sales. Coffee dull at 19c.@23¼c. for Ordinary to Prime. Corn-meal dull at $4 80. Gold, 110⅛. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 539@540.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market moderately active and firmer at steady and unchanged prices; fair to choice Steers sold at $5 25@$5 62½; Texans, $3@$3 50; Stockers, $3 75; one lot of extra at $6 25; shipments, 1,100. Live Hogs active; receipts, 9,000; market firm and a shade higher; bulk of sales at $6 40@$6 75; common to medium, $6 10@$6 50; good to choice, $6 60@$6 85; shipments, 4,500. Sheep active at full prices; receipts, 300; poor to medium, $3@$3 75; good to choice, $4@$4 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 33c. Resin firm at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 75 for Virgin. Tar firm at $2 10.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship France, for London.—Rev. E. P. Wright, James Christian, Thomas Halstead, Rev. Francis Cannon, Mrs. A. H. Hodsdon, Master Alexander Garland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Hon. Mahlon Chance, T. Cuesta, F. Del Valdes, A. Espinosa, J. B. Malibran, F. P. Montes, Dr. Minns and sister, Alex. Johnson, wife, and three children, H. E. Thompson, Jr., H. E. Kemp and son, Henry Thompson, Anatico Carlos, E. Martonell, J. Alvarez and son, V. Galarza, James Dod, F. Hernandez y Montes, J. A. Caneda, T. W. Williams and wife, Miss E. Johnson, Miss M. A. Johnson, Chas. Abel, Robert Farrell, Anatico Autero, and five Consul's men from Nassau.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:50 | Sun sets.....7:22 | Moon sets..12:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:03 | Gov. Island.4:52 | Hell Gate...6:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, July 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships France, (Br.,) Thompson, London, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Crosby, (Br.,) Hays, Liverpool, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Viscount, Nicholson, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Peppina, (Ital.,) Ancona, Gloucester, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.; Empress, (Ger.,) Vehlon, Cork, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rocket, Atkinson, Williamstadt and Curacos, T. Foulke.

Brigs Eastern Star, Foster, Georgetown, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Thorbeke, (Dutch,) Walthers, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guiding Star, Moore, Elizabethport, N. J., Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schrs. Burdett Hart, Allen, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Jacob J. Houseman, Rider, Norfolk, I. R. Staples.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen July 11 via Southampton 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.; July 18, lat. 49 30, lon. 24, passed an Eagle steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 41 40, lon. 65 20, passed a German ship bound W. showing signal letters R. D. E. N. (Prinz Albert.) The N. brings 54 cabin and 195 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Nelusko, (Belg.,) Falk, Antwerp July 9, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana July 8, via Nassau 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Earl of Lonsdale, (Br.,) Rogers, New-Castle July 3, in ballast to C. L. Wright & Co. Has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Simpatia, (Ital.,) Garzola, Limerick 49 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Adelgunde, (Ger.,) Gutsmith, Hamburg 51 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light, variable winds; July 2, lat. 42 43, lon. 50, passed two icebergs 60 and 70 feet high.

Bark Frugoni, (Ital.,) Paraso, Sligo 41 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Schr. Mediator, McLoon, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Dayton, Boston.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. J. Minor, Minor, Guilford.

Schr. Wm. McCoff, Horton, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Clark, Jarvis, Somerset.

Schr. Niagara, Wharton, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. E. Brown, Kelsey, Boston.

Schr. Velocipede, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Geo. Moon.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Pawtucket.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

SAILED—Steam-ships W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; France, for London.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Arr. steamers Sea Gull, from Charleston; George Appold, from Boston; Blackstone, from Providence; Elizabeth, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; bark Ada P. Gould, from the Kennebec River; schrs. George S. Farbell, from Boston; John T. Manson, from Boston; Addie P. Avery, from New-Haven; Starlight, from Orland, Maine; Sarah F. Bird, from Salem; Western Star, from Boston; Maria Lewis, from Boston; Addie Blaisdell, from Boston; Belle Crowell, from Boston; Lamoone, from Bucksport; Mary J. Fisher, from Newark; Adeline Ellwood, from Providence; Forest Oak, from New-Haven; Wm. McGee, from New-York; Orvetta, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; McClellan, for Providence; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Wm. Whilden, for Philadelphia; barks Paolina S., for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; Mercur, for Hull; brigs St. Joseph, for Liverpool, N. S.; Onalaska, for Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Baker; schrs. Nellie Shaw, Cates, and Four Sisters, Baker, from Philadelphia; Alice M. Allen, Brigham, and Clara W. Elwell, Lang, from Baltimore.

Also arr. steamer Nereus, Capt. Bearse, from New-York; schrs. Emerson Rokes, Capt. Marston, from Baltimore; Sallie E. Ludlam, Capt. Ludlam, from Philadelphia, (and proceeded to Braintree;) Edward Kidder, Capt. Chase, from Philadelphia; H. G. Fay, Capt. Philbrook, from do.; Mair and Cranmer, Capt. Morris, from do.; Fannie W. Johnson, Capt. Outer, from do.; Matanzas, Capt. Bragdon, from Port Johnson.

Arr. below, coming up, brig Wm. Nash; schrs. Jed Frye, Mary Miller, and Welcome.

Cld. steamer Wm. Crane, Capt. Howes, for Baltimore; barks Casinizo C., (Aust.,) Capt. Nicolich, for Queenstown for orders; A. C. Sewall, (Br.,) Capt. O'Brien, for Cienfuegos; schrs. Jacob M. Haskell, Capt. Crowell, for London; Lottie, Capt. Taylor, for Baltimore.

Sld. bark Lucille; brigs F. H. Jennings, Saxon, and Hattie Eaton.

The steamer Eleanora, from New-York for Portland, passed Cape Cod at 3:15 P. M.

Spoken, July 23, off Pollock Rip, bark Linda Stewart, from South Amboy for Portland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Arr. bark E. Williams, from Bath. Schrs. Mary Riley, from Philadelphia; Traveller and B. A. Hawkins, from New-York.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 24.—Arr. steam-ship Geo. Clyde, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., July 24.—Went to sea ship Jupiter; bark Geo. B. Doan, and brig Fame.

A ship passed up in tow yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Kenilworth passed out this morning.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 24.—Passed out, brig Endors, from Portland; schrs. E. E. Nickerson and Mary D. Haskins, from Boston; Aldine, from Machias; F. F. Bailey, from Bath; steamer Mary, from Providence; German ship Australia, from Liverpool; brigs Frontier, from Havana; Mary E. Davids, from Portland; schrs. John Shay, Wm. G. Dearborn, L. W. Megee, S. S. Hudson, and Frank Hirbert, from Boston; J. S. Ivans, from Providence; Wellington, from Bangor; Sophia Wilson, from the Kennebec River; Annie Gee, from Blue Hill.

Passed down, steamers Kenilworth, for Liverpool; Norfolk, for Norfolk; schrs. Chas. Smith, for Boston; Wm. Tice, for Providence. A brig and two schrs. below are coming up. Steamer Reading, for Boston; brig Lydia H. Cole, for New-York; schrs. L. & A. Babcock, for Bath; Hattie Perry, for New-Bedford; Vashti Sharp, Rebecca M. Smith, Sarah L. Harding, Victor, and Reeves, for Boston; Rebecca W. Huddill, for Gloucester; Nellie Trent, for Vineyard Haven.

Afternoon.—Passed up, steamer Vindicator, New-York.

Passed down, ships Victoria, for Hamburg; Ella S. Thayer, for London. Bark Terrece, (It.,) for Cork or Falmouth for orders. Schrs. Anna Myrick, for Provincetown; Ralph M. Hayward and Mary A. Hood, for Boston; Thos. P. Ball and Geo. S. Hunt, for New-Bedford.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship Yazoo, from Philadelphia.

Cld. bark Halcyon, for Havre.

Sld. from the Passes, steam-ship Cordova, and barks Tamesi and Rosario.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 24.—Cld. steamer Wyoming, for Savannah; bark Vindex, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; schr. Mary W. Hupper, for Fernandina.

Arr. steamer Vindicator, from New-York; ship Australia, from Liverpool; brig Eudorus, from Portland; schrs. Oliver Dyer, from Saco; Ella Francis, from New-York; S. S. Hudson, from Boston; Sam'l Warren, from James River; Annie E. Reynolds, from do.; C. E. Paige, from Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—The steam-ship Granada, Capt. Caverley, sld. yesterday for Panama.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Arr. Schr. Nellie Crowell, New-York.

The brig Emily T. Sheldon, from New-York, for Brunswick, Ga., sprung a leak off Cape Fear. She goes into the dry dock Monday.

Cld. brig Henry S. Towbridge, for Porto Rico.

Sld. schr. Carrie A. Bentley, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 23.—Arr. schrs. Walter Scott, (Br.,) from Providence, for Pictou; Forest City, from Gardiner, for New-York; Highlander, from Bangor, for do.; Bramhall, from Clark's Island, for do.; Dray, from Bangor, for New-Haven; James Neilson, from Bangor, for Fire Island; Effort, from Winterport, for Rondout; Don Pedro, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Providence for orders; E. B. Beard, (Br.,) from Musquash, for orders.

Sld. bark Linda Stewart; brig George E. Dale; schrs. Wanderer, Mary Miller, Koret, Geo. Osborne, A. F. Howe, Oregon, C. W. Dexter, Susan, Highlander, Walter Scott, (Br.,) Forest City, Bramhall, and Don Pedro.

Wind—Variable, light, clear.

DISASTERS.

Steam-ship City of Guatemala, Hildreth, from New-York, for Aspinwall, was lost N. E. point of Watling's Island, Bahamas, on Thursday, 16th inst., at midnight. All hands saved.

The brig Chas. Miller, Hilton, hence for Halifax, with flour, run ashore on Middle Channel Reef, Hell Gate, at 4 o'clock this P. M., where she now lies.

NORFOLK, Va., July 24.—The schr. D. T. Knight, from Wilmington, bound for a Northern port with a cargo of lumber, sprung aleak at sea and put into this harbor for repairs. She has three feet of water in her hold.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 24.—Sld. for the United States, Expounder, Cort Adler, Two Brothers, Saba, Cremona, Montebello, A. J. Pope, and Stats Minister Stang.

Arr. out from the United States on the 22d inst., Tabor, Silo, Castelar, and Gazelle.

23d, Northern Chief, San Lorenzo, Lorenzo, P. & N. H. Knudtzen.

24th.—Ophir, Charles and John, Francisca Bellagamba, and Graafstroom.

Also arr. out from the United States: Garibaldi, Paquete de Nova York, and Joven Thomas.

The bark Gabriel, (Br.,) Leadbetter, from Barrow, for New-York, has put into Belfast leaky, and will probably discharge.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Scotia, Capt. Lott, from New-York July 15, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day at 6 P. M.

The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic sld. from this port at 1:30 P. M. to-day for New-York.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Paris sld. hence to-day for New-York.

MOVILLE, July 24.—The Anchor Line steamer Assyria, Capt. Greig, from New-York July 11, for Glasgow, was signalled off this port to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 24.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship, Minister Roon, Capt. Brdmann, from Baltimore July 12, arrived at this port to-day, en route to Bremen.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

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Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

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SWAN QUILL Action!

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STEEL PENS.

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers; of the NUMBER ONE PEN alone we sold more than

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